MONDAY, *September* 5. 1774. (NUMB. 2032.)

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Printed by THOMAS and JOHN FLEET, at the HEART and CROWN in Cornhill.

Meſſr's FLEETS,

BY looking over the Inſtructions of the *Provincial Meeting of Deputies from the ſeveral Counties of Penſylvania, held at Philadelphia July* 15, 1774, and continued by adjournments, I am not a little ſurprized to find them propoſing a ſettled *Revenue* to the Crown; when the moſt that they ſay (as far as I can ſee) is ſpoken with ſo much judgment and policy, and according to the true ſpirit of the natural rights of mankind: however all mankind are ſo far from being perfect, that we may diſcern ſome imperfections in the beſt of Men; and I have ſeen it that Men of the beſt Heads and beſt Hearts, have miſſed the mark they were aiming at; and tho' I am far from being equal to thoſe Gentlemen who propoſe that, and from pretending that I am not miſtaken; yet I think it my duty, to ſuggeſt my thoughts at this critical juncture of affairs; at leaſt, that it may not ſeem that we all tacitly conſent to that motion; not that I am under any apprehenſion that the Britiſh Parliament will take up with it: But to offer to give them a *Revenue* when we are conteading againſt their taking of it, appears to me, to be giving up the Point; it is hiring the Man that has by force got his hand into my Pocket, to take it out, and to promiſe him that I and my heirs forever, ſhall give him ſo much a year, to keep his hand out. And what if this Man had ſome years ago given it under his hand, that he would live peaceably by me, and we had for ſome years mutually helped each other, and he had in time paſt owned that I had done more than my part, in ſome common cauſe that equally concerned us both, and had made me ſome allowance, juſt what he pleaſed; and I accepted of it, without ever examining, whether it was enough or too much; and now he comes and forcibly thruſts his hand into my pocket, contrary to his ſolemn engagement. Is this any encouragement to me to try to come to a new agreement with him, to hire him to be peaceable, becauſe he had broken faith with me already. And ſuppoſing this Neighbour of mine, had managed his affairs in ſuch a manner, hired ſo much money, and lived along in that way, that he was now ſcarce able to pay the intereſt; am I therefore under any more obligation to give him ſo much a year forever.

This ſeems to be the caſe, ſo far as thoſe inſtructions have gone; for we have had *Charters*, promiſing to live peaceably with us, now thoſe are broken in upon, our Property demanded with a military force.) And now to have theſe Grievances removed, thoſe Inſtructions propoſe, that we ſhould promiſe ſo much money yearly forever, to have a new promiſe; which may be broken next year, or a few years hence, as well as the former ones be broken now, and by what we give them, put an additional power into their hands, to do it in the ſame manner that they have broken over their former Covenant, viz. by force: and it is evident, that every ſhilling we put into their hands, has double its weight againſt us; for to take out of one ſcale and put into the other, makes double its weight odds in the ſcales; and what Faith or Aſſurance can we have that it won't be improved accordingly? But if I am not greatly miſtaken, the Gentlemen have in this point greatly miſtook the expreſs deſign of the Revenue acts we are contending againſt; they are ſaid to be, to raiſe a Revenue for the defending, protecting and for the ſupporting the civil Government in the Colonies; and not to eaſe the burthens of Britain: neither have we any reaſon to ſuppoſe that if they were to receive ten millions a year revenue from America, that it would be any alleviation of their burthens. Its being ſubject to the controul of the Parliament, would not help the matter; for we have no reaſon to think, from what they have been endeavoring to do with our Property, but that, if ſuch a Revenue were to be ſubject to their controul, they would find ways to controul it all into their Pockets. But all this is out of the queſtion, they never have pretended that they wanted to raiſe a Revenue upon us for to alleviate their burthens, as I know of; but to defend, protect and govern us: This has a very plauſible ſhew; not carry away the money from among us, but ſpend it here for our profit; We muſt defend ourſelves if they did not; and we muſt have civil government, and why is it not full as well to have them raiſe it by duties upon our ſuperfluities, as for us to raiſe it in the common way by tax?

To this I would anſwer. It muſt be manifeſt to any one that conſiders of it, that to raiſe publick monies, even ourſelves, by ſtamps, duties, exciſe, impoſt, &c. &c. is a ruinous way to raiſe money; ſince inſtead of ſuppreſſing ſuperfluities, it groſly increaſes them, or that which is worſe, it makes ſuperfluous men, ſuch as do nothing to ſupport the Commonwealth; but to eat it up, ſo many placemen to live luxuriouſly on the labour and oppreſſion of others. But perhaps it will be ſaid this is foreign from the point; that inſtructions propoſe that we ſhould raiſe the revenue as we pleaſe, and but juſt ſo much, and that can't increaſe, to eat deeper and deeper, as it is ſuppoſed a ſmall duty which Parliament lays upon us now is intended to do. This is pregnant with a train of evils: Theſe Colonies are increaſing, ſome faſter than others, and it muſt coſt vaſt time and expence to proportion it juſtly, according to the ability of each Colony; and when we had done, it would be an hundred to one, if we did not get to jarring among the Provinces about it, that each other had not done their proportion. But this is not the worſt; withſtanding Revenue paid from any one to another, is a ſtanding power put into the hands of him that receives it to oppreſs him that pays it; and we may eaſily ſee, by what is done already, how this propoſed revenue would operate or would likely be improved. Suppoſe the Parliament ſhould order that his Majeſty ſhould diſpoſe of the revenue to pay the officers in the reſpective Colonies for their ſervice, in the ſupport of civil government among us; would not this look like a very gracious or generous act, that the revenue which we had ſo generouſly granted, ſhould be improved among ourſelves, to ſupport our neceſſary officers? This would be a very ſpecious ſhew; and ſhould we not be cried out upon as very refractory indeed, if we did not accept this very kindly? But I muſt date our total ruin and ſlavery from the very time that any ſuch thing ſhould take place. Then we muſt reaſonably ſuppoſe that it would be diſpoſed of in large ſalaries, to be ſure in ſo far as it would go, to fix them ſo entirely dependent on the Crown, with our own money which we had ſo granted, and independent upon us, that we ſhould not have the leaſt ſhadow of controul upon them, do what they would. But here perhaps it will be ſaid, then they would not *controul it into their own pockets*. Yet the caſe is eaſy, they might order it in ſuch ample ſalaries, that many of the Parliament might think it no mean booty to come after, or at leaſt ſome of them to be *non-reſident* Governors. But this Revenue, it is not to be ſuppoſed, would be ſufficient to ſupply all our officers in that ſumptuous manner; then we ſhould have them all ſticking for a larger Revenue, that they alſo might be ſupplied; Adminiſtration would not ſcruple to break over this compact, that is to be now made, in order to ſo valuable an end, any more than they have twice to break over the Charter of the *Maſſachuſetts*, and then we ſhould be ſure to have all our civil officers againſt us, to introduce a new plan to feather their own neſts; nay, and the bigger part would be ready to ſay, ſo long as they lay it out in our ſervice, or to ſupport civil government among us, it is unreaſonable to contend; they might then no doubt thruſt in a Revenue Law, without any very powerful oppoſition; and when it had once got root, it would be loaded with Penſioners, Placemen, &c. &c. till the labouring part are cruſhed down with oppreſſion, never able to riſe or help themſelves.—*May God forbid*, that this ſhould ever be the caſe. In ſhort, I ſee ſuch a train of evils attending ſuch a propoſed ſettled Revenue, that I can't expreſs them all, without being (I am afraid) too lengthy; but I hope our brethren in *Penſylvania*, upon a review, will relinquiſh the motion forever.

I ſhall cloſe for the preſent with only obſerving, that if we owe Great Britain any thing let us come to a reckoning, and know what it is, and pay it as ſoon as we can; if we have received Benefits or Advantages from her, more than ſhe has from us, let us make ſuitable returns. But of neither of theſe am I yet made ſenſible, when I am, I ſhall join heart and hand in making proper remittances, and promoting of it according to my Ability.

To conclode, I look upon the preſent ſtate of things, ſo much a criſis of the very being of the Country, eſpecially as to Freedom or Slavery, and the Reſult of the Congreſs ſo much the Hinge upon which our whole well being, civil and religious, depends, that I determine to make it my earneſt Prayer in my family and in ſecret, every day, for the Congreſs to him that is higher than the higheſt, who giveth to all Men liberally and upbraideth not; that he would give Wiſdom to the Congreſs, that he would unite their hearts in ſome prudent Plan, that they might fully underſtand the times, and know what Iſrael ought to do; and that we may all with one heart, be diſpoſed to purſue ſuch a Plan, as ſhall eſtabliſh Liberty, civil and religious, to this Land to the lateſt Poſterity. And I truſt I ſhall not fail of having innumerable devout People joining with me in ſuch a Prayer and Practice: and that God will in due time ſend forth Salvation out of Zion, is the conſtant Prayer of him,

Who is his Country's moſt affectionate Friend,
And humble Servant,
An Engliſh American.

Meſſ'rs FLEETS, Pleaſe to publiſh the following Vote of the Town in your uſeful and entertaining Paper.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, *duly qualified and legally warned, in public Town Meeting, aſſembled at Faneuil Hall, on Tueſday the 26th Day of July, A. D. at Ten o'Clock, Forenoon.*

VOTED, That a printed Copy of the following Letter to our Brethren in the ſeveral Towns and Diſtricts in the Province be forthwith ſigned by the Town Clerk, and tranſmitted by the Committee of Correſpondence in the Name and Behalf of this Town.

Friends and Brethren,

OUR public Calamities have for a ſeries of Years been increaſing both in number and weight. We have endeavoured under all our public misfortunes to conduct as good citizens in a COMMON CAUSE. Being ſtationed by providence in the front rank of the conflict, it hath been our aim to behave with vigilance, activity and firmneſs; to warn our brethren of approaching danger, to encounter with becoming ſpirit the trials of our patience, hath been our aim and our duty. Our friends and generous countrymen have given us reaſon to think we have not altogether failed in our honeſt endeavours in the way of this duty.

Two acts of parliament, altering the courſe of juſtice, and annihilating our once free conſtitution of government, are every day expected.

When we conſider the conduct of our late worthy houſe of repreſentatives, relative to our ſuperior court Judges, and their impeachment of the Honorable Peter Oliver, Eſq; for his accepting a ſalary from the crown in his office of Chief Juſtice; and when we conſider the uniform ſpirit and conduct of the ſeveral Grand Juries through the province, touching the ſame grievance, ſince that impeachment, we cannot but ſuppoſe the aforementioned acts will bring on a moſt important and deciſive trial.

You, gentlemen, our friends, countrymen and benefactors, may poſſibly look towards us at this great criſis. We truſt that we ſhall not be left of Heaven to do any thing derogatory to our common liberties, unworthy the fame of our anceſtors or inconſiſtent with our former profeſſions and conduct.

Though ſurrounded with a large body of armed men, (who, having the ſword, have alſo our blood in their hands) we are yet undaunted; we truſt in the GOD of our fathers, and we feel the animating ſupport of a good cauſe; but while ſuffering a DOUBLE weight of oppreſſion, and exaſperated by a military camp in the very bowels of our town, our minds are not more in a temperature to DELIBERATE than our bodies in a ſituation to MOVE, as the perils and exigencies of the times may probably demand.

To you, gentlemen, our brethren and dear companions *in the cauſe of* GOD *and our country, we apply*; from you we have *received that countenance and aid*, which have ſtrengthened our hands, *and that bounty which hath* occaſioned *ſmiles on the face of diſtreſs*: To you, therefore, we look for that *wiſdom, advice*, and EXAMPLE, which giving ſtrength to our underſtanding, and vigour to our actions, ſhall, with the bleſſing of GOD, ſave us from deſtruction.

Looking up to Heaven, and, under the divine directions, to our brethren in the country and on the continent for aid and ſupport, and with earneſt prayers for a happy iſſue out of our great troubles We are,

Your FRIENDS and BRETHREN,
The INHABITANTS of BOSTON,

By order of the Town,

[*Publiſhed by particular Deſire.*]

AT a Meeting of the Committees of Correſpondence from a Majority of the Towns in the County of *Worceſter*, convened at *Worceſter*, on Tueſday the 9th Day of Auguſt 1774, and continued by Adjournment, the following Votes were paſſed.

1. *Reſolved*, That we bear all true allegiance to his Majeſty King George 3d, and that we will to the utmoſt of our power, defend his Perſon, Crown and Dignity, and at the ſame time we diſclaim any Juriſdiction in the Commons of Great Britain over his Majeſty's Subjects in America.

2. *Reſolved*, That the Charter of this Province is the Baſis of our Allegiance to his Majeſty, wherein, on his part, the royal Faith is plighted to protect & defend us his American Subjects, in the free & full Enjoyment of each and every Right & Liberty enjoyed by his Subjects in Great Britain; his American Subjects likewiſe bear him true Alegiance.

3. *Reſolved*, That we have within ourſelves, the excluſive Right of originating each and every Law reſpecting ourſelves, and ought to be on an equal Footing with his Majeſty's Subjects in Great Britain.

4. *Reſolved*, That an attempt to vacate ſaid Charter by either Party, without the Conſent of the other, has a Tendency to diſſolve the Union between Great Britain and this Province, to deſtroy the Allegiance we owe to the King, and to ſet aſide the ſacred Obligations he is under to his Subjects here.

5. *Reſolved*, That the Right lately aſſumed by the Parliament of Great Britain over this Province, wherein they claim a diſpoſal of our Lives and Properties, and to alter and diſannul our Charter, without our conſent, is a great and high-minded Claim of arbitrary Power. *Vid. alſo pa. 509 — 532.*

6. *Reſolved*, That as Parliament have not only adopted the aforementioned principle, but have actually put it into Practice by taxing the Americans, and moſt cruelly blocking up the Harbour of Boſton, in order to force this Province to a Submiſſion to ſuch Power, and have farther proceeded to paſs ſeveral Acts to change our free Conſtitution in ſuch manner, which, if effected, will render our Lives and Properties wholly inſecure. Therefore,

7. *Reſolved*, That it is the indiſpurable Duty of every American, and more eſpecially of this Province, to unite in every virtuous Oppoſition that can be deviſed, in order to ſave ourſelves and Poſterity from inevitable Ruin: And in the firſt Place we greatly approve of the Agreement entered and entering into thro' this and the neighbouring Provinces, for the Non-Conſumption of Britiſh Goods. This, we apprehend, will have a tendency to convince our Brethren in Britain, that more is to be gain'd in the way of Juſtice, from our Friendſhip and Affection, than by Extortion and arbitrary Power. We apprehend that the Ballance of our Trade with Britain has been greatly in their favor; that we can do much better without it than they can; and that the increaſe of ſuch Trade heretofore, was greatly occaſioned by the regard and affection borne by the Americans to their Brethren in Britain. Such an Agreement, if ſtrictly adhered to, will greatly prevent Extravagance, ſave our Money, encourage our own Manufactures, and reform our Manners.

8. *Reſolved*, That thoſe Juſtices of the Court of General Seſſions and Common Pleas for this County, who in a late Addreſs to his Excellency Governor Gage aſperſed the good People of this County, have thereby diſcovered that they were deſtitute of that tender regard which we might juſtly expect in our preſent diſtreſſed Situation.

VOTED, That we moſt earneſtly recommend it to the ſeveral Towns in this County (and if it ſhould not be thought too arrogant) to every Town in the Province, to meet and adopt ſome wiſe, prudent, and ſpirited Meaſures, in order to prevent the Execution of theſe moſt alarming Acts of Parliament, reſpecting our Conſtitution.

The above Reſolves were paſſed without one diſſentient.

Voted, That this Meeting be adjourned to the laſt Tueſday in Auguſt Inſtant, at 10 o'Clock, A. M.

By Order of the Committee of Correſpondence,
met in Convention, SAM. BAKER, *Clerk.*

Atteſt. *Wm. Henſhaw*, Clerk.

From the Public Advertiſer, London, *May* 10. 1774.

WHEN I read the Fable of the old Woman who killed her Hen to get all the golden Eggs at once, I thought it the moſt unmeaning of all Æſop's, as neither my Maſter nor my Father could make out a Caſe for me to which I could apply it cleverly; but our preſent Conduct towards the North Americans is exactly the Thing, and convinces me that theſe are Statеſmen infinitely more fooliſh than the old Woman; for could ſhe have brought her Hen to Life again ſhe never would have attempted a ſecond Experiment. We have it in our Power to reſtore Life and Vigour to our American Trade, but inſtead of ſo doing, we ſeem determined not only to deſtroy it effectually, but to make thoſe induſtrious People our Enemies, or at leaſt to put the Nation to an immenſe Expence in ſupporting an Army and Navy from which we can derive no other Conſequence than impoveriſhing them to our own Ruin; for as to the Pretext of aſcertaining their Dependence on Great Britain, no Man in his Senſes can ſeriouſly make Uſe of it, as the Americans never attempted to deny it, though they refuſed to be taxed by us. Every thinking Engliſhman muſt feel how inexpedient it would be for us that they were to be taxed otherwiſe than by themſelves in their Aſſemblies. Let not Lord North, however, be blamed for puſhing the Plan of Deſpotiſm laid down for him. The Primum Mobile has been ſilly enough to recommend a Plan which he's too ſhort-ſighted to foreſee the fatal Conſequences, and his Succeſſors, under his Direction, muſt carry it on, or give Way to others who will, or even do worſe if poſſible. It was upon the ſame Principle that the great Pitt adopted continental Meaſures, though ſo much againſt his own Judgment.

Paros (an iſland in the Archipelago) May 1.

A Greek, named Yegnas, died here yeſterday, at the age of 139 years. He loſt all his teeth when he was 85, and had a new ſet about three years ago. This old man had an elder brother, who lived to the age of 112.

|| *See Pa. 544.* V *By Tax on Tea — Mon Molaſſes, vid pa. 735, Vol. I — pa. 9. Vol. 2.* 4 *See Our Charter pa. 1077.* Va. 7 *Vid Port Act, pa. 499.* 3 *See Index under Troops.* 9 *vid the act altering the Charter, pa. 532 — & the act, for adminiſtration of Juſtice, pa. 509.* X *See in Index, under Congreſs Continental.* (1) *See Liſt of Grievances, pa. 971.* (2) *See Index, under Oliver.* (3) *See Index, under Jury.* (4) *See pa. 519, 536.* (5) *See Index under Men of war.*

I was told by some who belong to the Company's, that there were 8000 Men! See List of Governors, page 971. (a) See in Index, Country rising.

BOSTON, *September* 5, 1774.

On Wednesday last, the new Divan (consisting of the wretched Fugitives with whom the just indignation of their respective Townsmen, by a well-deserved expulsion, have filled this Capital) usurped the Seats round the Council Board in Boston. Their deliberations have not hitherto transpired; and with equal secrecy, on Thursday morning at half after Four, about 260 Troops embarked on board 13 boats at the Long Wharf & proceeded up Medford River, to Temple's Farm, where they landed, and went to the Powder-house on Quarry-hill, in Charlestown bounds, whence they have taken 250 half barrels of powder, the whole store there, and carried it to the Castle.

A detachment from the Corps went to Cambridge, and bro't off two field-pieces, which had lately been sent there for Col. Brattle's regiment. The preparation for this Expedition caused much speculation, as some who were near the Governor gave out that he had sworn the Committee of Salem should recognize or be imprisoned; nay, some said they would be put on board the Scarborough and sent to England forthwith. The Committee of Boston dispatch'd off an express after ten on Wednesday evening to advise their brethren of Salem of what they apprehended was coming against them, who received their message with great politeness, and returned an answer purporting their readiness to receive any attack they might be exposed to for acting in pursuance to the rights and interest of their country as became Men & Christians.

From these several hostile appearances the County of Middlesex took the alarm, and on Thursday evening began to collect in large bodies with their arms, provision and ammunition, determining by some means to give a check to a power which so openly threatned their destruction, and in such a clandestine manner robb'd them of the means of their defence. And on Friday morning some thousands of them had advanced to Cambridge, armed only with sticks, as they had left their fire arms, &c. at some distance behind them. Some indeed had collected on Thursday evening and surrounded the Attorney-General's House, who is also Judge of Admralty on the new Plan for Nova Scotia (a) and being provoked by the firing of a Pistol from a window, they broke some glass, but did little more mischief. The company however, consisted in this, were mostly boys and negroes, who soon dispersed.

On perceiving the concourse on Friday morning, the Committee of Cambridge sent express to Charlestown, who communicated the intelligence to Boston, and their respective Committees proceeded to Cambridge without delay. When the first of the Boston Committees came up, they found some thousands of People assembled before the Court House, and Judge Danforth standing on the steps speaking to the Body, declaring in substance, that having now arrived at a very advanced age, and spent the greater part in the service of the Public, it was a great mortification to him to find a step lately taken by him to disagreeable to his country, in which he conscientiously had meant to serve them; but finding their general sense against his holding a seat at the Council Board on the new establishment, he assured them that he had resigned said Office, and would never henceforth accept or act in any Office inconsistent with the Charter rights of his country; and in confirmation of said declaration, he delivered the following certificate drawn up by himself and sign'd with his own hand, viz.

Altho' I have this Day made an open Declaration to a great Concourse of People who assembled at Cambridge, that I had resign'd my Seat at the Council Board, yet for the further Satisfaction of all, I do hereby declare under my Hand, that such Resignation has actually been made, and that it is my full Purpose not to be any way concerned as a Member of the Council at any Time hereafter. S. DANFORTH.

September 2, 1774.

Judge Lee was also on the court-house steps, and delivered his mind to the body in terms similar to those used by Judge Danforth, and delivered the following declaration also drawn up and signed by him, viz.

Cambridge, 2d Sept. 1774.

As great numbers of the Inhabitants of the County are come into this Town, since my satisfying those who were met, not only by declaration, but by reading to them what I wrote to the Governor at my Resignation, and being desirous to give the whole County and Province full Satisfaction in this Matter, I hereby declare my Resignation of a Seat in the new constituted Council, and my Determination to give no further Attendance. JOS. LEE.

Upon this a Vote was called for to see if the body was satisfied with the declarations and resignations above said, and it passed in the affirmative, nem. con.

It was then moved to know whether that body would signify their abhorrence of mobs, riots and the destruction of private property, and passed in the affirmative, nem. con.

Col. Phips, the high sheriff of the county, then came before the committee of the body and complained that he had been hardly spoken of for the part he had acted in delivering the powder in Charlestown magazine to the soldiery; which, the committee candidly considered, and reported to the body, that it was their opinion the high sheriff was excuseable, as he had acted in conformity to his order from the commander in chief. Col. Phips also delivered the following declaration by him subscribed, viz.

THAT I will not execute any Precept that shall be sent me under the new Acts of Parliament for altering the Constitution of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, and that I will recall the Venires that I have sent out under the new Establishment.

Cambridge, Sept. 2, 1774. (6) DAVID PHIPS.

Which was accepted as satisfactory.

About 8 o'clock his Honor Lieut. Governor Oliver set off from Cambridge to Boston, and inform'd Governor Gage of the true state of matters, and the business of the people; which, as his Honor told the Admiral, were not a mad mob, but the Freeholders of the County, promising to return in two hours and confer further with them on his own circumstances as President of the Council. (7) On Mr. Oliver's return he came to the committee and signified what he had delivered to the body in the morning, viz. that as the commissions of Lieut. Governor and President of the Council seemed tack'd together, (7a) he should undoubtedly incur his Majesty's displeasure if he resigned the latter and pretended to hold the former, (7b) and no body appeared to have any objection to his enjoying the place he held constitutionally, he begged he might not be pressed to incur the displeasure at the instance of a single County, while any other Counsellor held on the new Establishment, (7c) assuring them however, that in case the mind of the whole Province collected in congress (8) or otherwise, appeared for his resignation, he would by no means act in opposition to it. This seemed satisfactory to the Committee, and they were preparing to deliver it to the Body, when Commissioner Hallowell came through the Town on his way to Boston. The sight of that obnoxious Person so inflamed the People, that in a few minutes above 160 horsemen were drawn up and proceeded in pursuit of him on full gallop. Capt. Gardner of Cambridge, first began a parley with one of the foremost, which caused them to halt till he had delivered his mind very fully in dissuasion of the pursuit, and was seconded by Mr. Deavens of Charlestown, & Dr. Young of Boston. They generally observed, that the object of the Body's attention that day seemed to be the resignation of unconstitutional Counsellors, and that it might introduce confusion into the proceedings of the day if any thing else was brought upon the carpet till that important business was finished; and in a little time the Gentlemen dismounted their horses and returned to the Body. But Mr. Hallowell did not entirely escape, as one Gentleman of a small stature rushed on before the general Body and followed him, who made the best of his way till he got into Roxbury, where Mr. —— overtook and slopt him in his chaise. Mr. Hallowell snap'd his Pistol at him, but could not disengage himself till he quitted the chaise & mounted his servant's horse, on which, he drove into Boston with all the speed he could make, till the horse failing within the gate, he ran on foot to the camp, thro' which he spread consternation, telling them he was pursued by some thousands, who would soon be in Town and destroy all the friends of Government before them. A Gentleman in Boston, observing the motion in the camp, and concluding they were on the point of marching to Cambridge, from both ends of the Town the alarm was communicated to Dr. Roberts, then at Charlestown Ferry, who having a fleet horse, brought the news in a few minutes to the Committee then at dinner; the intelligence was instantly diffused, and the People whose arms were nearest, sent Persons to bring them, while horsemen were dispatched both ways to gain more certain advice of the true state of the soldiery. —A greater fervor and Resolution probably never appeared among any troops. The dispatch soon returning, and assuring the Body that the Soldiers still remained, and were likely to remain in their camp, they resumed their business with spirit, and resolved to leave no unconstitutional Officer within their reach in possession of his Place.

On this the Committee assembled again, and drew up the paper of which the following is a copy, and at the head of the Body delivered it to Lieut. Governor Oliver to sign, with which he complied, after obtaining their consent to add the latter clause, implying the force by which he was compelled to do it.

Cambridge, Sept. 2. 1774.

I THOMAS OLIVER being appointed by his Majesty to a Seat at the Council Board, (9) both and in Conformity to the late Act of Parliament, entitled, An Act for the better Regulation of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, which being a manifest Infringement of the Charter Rights (10) and Privileges of this People; I do hereby in conformity to the Commands of the Body of this County now convened, most solemnly renounce and resign my Seat at said unconstitutional Board, (7d) and hereby firmly Promise and Engage, as a Man of Honor and a Christian, that I never will hereafter upon any Terms whatsoever accept a Seat at said Board on the present novel & oppressive Plan of Government.

My House at Cambridge being surrounded by about four Thousand People, in Compliance with their Commands I sign my Name. THOMAS OLIVER.

Mr. Mason, Clerk of the County of Middlesex, also engaged in his office to do no one thing in obedience to the new Acts of Parliament impairing our Charter. (4)

The Gentlemen from Boston, Charlestown and Cambridge having provided some refreshment for their greatly fatigued Brethren, they chearfully accepted it, took leave and departed, in high good humour and well satisfied.

Sturbridge, Aug. 25, 1774.

WHereas I ABIJAH WILLARD of Lancaster, have been appointed by Mandamus a Counsellor for this Province, and having without due Consideration taken the Oath, do now freely and solemnly declare that I am heartily sorry that I have taken the said Oath, and do hereby solemnly and in good Faith Promise & Engage that I will not sit nor act in the said Council, nor in any other that shall be appointed in such Manner & Form, but that I will as much as in me lies maintain the Charter Rights and Liberties of this Province, and do hereby ask forgiveness of all the honest, worthy Gentlemen that I have offended by taking the above said Oath; and desire this may be inserted in the public Prints.

Witness my Hand, ABIJAH WILLARD.

Messr's FLEETS,

Please to insert the following in your next Monday's Paper, and you'll oblige your humble Servant, T. M.

OBSERVING in the public News-Papers, (11) printed Yesterday, the Declaration and Acknowledgment of *Ezekiel Goldthwait*, Esq; and Mr. *Ezekiel Price*, Joint Clerks of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in the County of Suffolk, of their Error in signing and sending out Warrants to the Constables of the several Towns in said County, for their returning Lists of Persons, in their Towns, qualified to serve as Jurors, as required by a late Act of Parliament——I think it my Duty to the Public in general and to the County of Middlesex in particular,——

First, To lay before them some Circumstances I was under at the Time of the said Act's taking place; I had been for some time, and then was labouring under Indisposition of Body, and much confined, occasioned by a dislocated Shoulder; and the Act aforesaid arriving but a very few Days before the Time for sending out the Warrants aforesaid, I had not Opportunity of advising with those who certainly had more Knowledge of Law and the operations thereof than I ever pretended to have; nor was I apprized of the Meeting of the Clerks, mentioned in Mr. Goldthwait's Declaration; but finding that the Clerks of two or three Counties had, and, as I was informed, others had also issued such Warrants, and apprehending that all the Clerks of the Counties would also do it:—I at that time thought it my duty (tho' erroneously) in an official Way, to issue Warrants, which I did and delivered them to the Sheriff of the County to disperse; altho' at that time, I was sorry I was obliged to do it.

Thro' the Favour of my very good Friends in the County of Middlesex, I have now been their Clerk of the Courts for thirty eight years; in all which time it has been constantly my Ambition and Endeavor to be punctual, faithful and diligent in that Office: And I don't know, that in all that time, I have given occasion to any one Person to tax me with any willful or careless Omission of my Duty in that Trust.

And, Secondly, Publickly to acknowledge my Error (in Judgment) and Rashness in issuing such Warrants, without duly considering and weighing the Consequences attending it; for which I heartily ask Pardon of all my Fellow-Countrymen, and particularly of the County of Middlesex, which, I assure them, I do with much higher Pleasure and Satisfaction, than signing the unconstitutional Warrants aforesaid; and hope (on Consideration of the perplexed, trying Situation of Affairs) to obtain that Candor and Charity "which covereth (even) a multitude of Errors and Faults."

And as to my political Sentiments, I can appeal to all my Friends and Acquaintance (some of whom are of the most considerable Characters in the Province) that ever since the origin of the Stamp-Act (which first plan'd the Slavery of the American) I have been steady, uniform and persevering in my Opposition to all the Attempts the British Parliament have made to subjugate the Colonies to the most abject, cruel and oppressive Slavery: and utterly abjure, abhor and detest the severe unconstitutional, oppressive and cruel Acts passed in their late Session relative to this Province. *vid. act. pa. 499–509–532.*

And rather than conform myself to them, or any Part of them, I will resign my Office (tho' the sole Support of myself, in my advanced Age, and a large Family depends thereon) and rely on the Charity of my (too much oppressed but) charitable fellow Sufferers, THADDEUS MASON.

Charlestown, Sept. 3, 1774.

[*For Messr's Goldthwait's and Price's Declaration, (11) Clerks of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Suffolk*) *see the* SUPPLEMENT.]

To my worthy Town and Countrymen.

Gentlemen,

AS I have given you great Offence by signing an Address to Governor Hutchinson (upon his leaving the Province) and as it always gives me Pain to affront or disoblige even a single Neighbour; this has been much increased as the Public are so much concerned in it: And had I conceived that the Generality of the People so much disliked an Address to Mr. Hutchinson, it should not have had my Name to it, as I always place the Friendship and Good-will of my Fellow-Men in the first Class of this World's Enjoyments. I am very sorry I ever signed it, and hope the Public will freely forgive,

Gentlemen, Your humble Servant,

Charlestown, Sept. 3, 1774. JOHN WHITE.

"We are able to assure the Public from good Authority, that Isaac Winslow, Esq; one of the lately appointed Counsellors, waited on Governor Gage last Monday, when he made an absolute and full Resignation of his Place at the Board; since which he has not appeared in Council, but given the strongest assurances that he never will act in that Station: Several of the most respectable Gentlemen, who have appeared foremost in the Cause of their Country's Liberties have paid their Compliments to him on account of this Resignation."

We also have it from good Authority, that last Saturday Afternoon the Honorable Mr. Treasurer Gray, likewise resigned his Seat at the Council Board. *False!*

We are informed, that 20 out of the 36 new appointed Counsellors (exclusive of Mr. Palmer, who is absent from the Province, and Mr. Woodbridge, who died before the Mandamus was received) have already either refused to take the Oath, or have since resigned their Seats at that unconstitutional Board. (3)

The following is a Copy of a Letter, said to be wrote by Gen. Brattle, to the Commander in Chief, viz.

Cambridge August 20, 1774.

MR. Brattle presents his Duty to his Excellency Gov. Gage, he apprehends it his Duty to acquaint his Excellency from Time to Time with every Thing he hears and knows to be true and is of Importance in these troublesome Times, which is the Apology Mr. Brattle makes for troubling the General with this Letter. Capt. Minot of Concord, a very worthy Man, this Minute informs Mr. Brattle that there had been repeatedly made pressing Applications to him to warn his Company to meet at one Minute's Warning, equipt with Arms and Ammunition, according to Law, he constantly denied them, adding, if he did not gratify them he should be constrained to quit his Farms and Town; Mr. Brattle told him he had better do that than lose his Life and be hanged for a Rebel, he observed that many Captains had done it, though not in the Regiment to which he belonged, which was and is under Col. Elisha Jones, but in a neighbouring Regiment.

Mr. Brattle begs Leave humbly to quere, Whether it would not be best that there should not be one Commission Officer of the Militia in the Province.

This Morning the Select-Men of Medford, came and received their Town Stock of Powder, which was in the Arsenal on Quarry-Hill, so that there is now therein, the Kings Powder only, which shall remain there as a sacred Depositum till ordered out by the Capt. General.

To his Excellency General Gage, &c. &c. &c.

To the PUBLIC.

vid. pa. 570.

BOSTON, September 2. 1774.

I THINK it but Justice to myself to give an Account of my Conduct, for which I am blamed; and to obviate some Mistakes which are believed. His Excellency Governor Gage wrote me in the Words following: "*Sir, as I am informed there are several Military Stores in your Charge, at Cambridge; I beg the Favour of you to send me a Return of them, at soon as convenient, specifying the different Sorts of each.* T. Gage. *To Major General Brattle.*"—Which Order I obeyed; the like I did to Governors Pownal, Bernard and Hutchinson: In doing of which, every Soldier will say, I did but my Duty. But it is affirmed, I advised the Governor to remove the Powder; this I positively deny, because it is absolutely false.—It never so much as entered into my Mind or Thought. After I had made my Return, I never heard one Word about the Affair till the Night before last, when Sheriff Phipps came to my House, with the Governor's Order to deliver him the Powder and Guns; the Keys of the Powder-House I then delivered him and wrote to Mr. Mason, who had the Care of the Guns under me, to deliver them, which I suppose he did; both I imagine were taken, but where transported I know not. I wrote to the Governor what is contained in the Hand-Bill lately printed? I did not write the Governor the Grounds and Reasons of the Quere therein contained; but I will now mention them: They proceeded from a real Regard both to the Commission Officers and to the Province: First to the Commission Officers; I thought and still think it was best for them; many of whom I thought would be unwilling to issue their Warrants, and if they did not, I apprehended they might meet with some Difficulty; and those that did, I was not convinced to great Good would result therefrom as if another Method was taken: Secondly, I thought, and still think, it would be much better for the Province; for supposing there was not one Commission Officer for the present in it, what Damage could the Province sustain? It may be answered, Commission Officers are supposed to be the most understanding in Military Affairs; I grant it: But supposing their Commissions were vacated, supposing the respective Companies in the Province were disposed and determined to do any one Matter or Thing, which they imagined to be for its Safety; and proper Persons were to be employed to lead them, &c. doth their not having Commissions in the least unfit them from being employed in the particular Services they may be chosen to execute; and in this Way cannot any One conceive that some bad Consequences might be possibly prevented. Is it not easy to conceive, that the Commission Officers, leading their respective Companies, might in the Eyes of the Judicious be looked upon more blameable in doing such and such Things, than they would be if they were not Military Officers, and did not act under Commission? Might not the Difference with respect to the Province be looked upon very great both at home and here. It was suggested that General Gage demanded the Towns Stocks of Powder; this certainly he did not, the above Order speaks for itself. As I would not have delivered the Provincial Powder to any one but to his Excellency or Order, so the Towns Stocks I would have delivered to none but to the Selectmen or their Order. Upon the whole, the Threatnings I have met with, my Banishment from my own House, the Place of my Nativity, my House being searched, though I am informed it was without Damage, and the Sense of the People, touching my Conduct, &c. cannot but be grievous, yet this Grief is much lessened by the Pleasure arising in my Mind, from a Conscientiousness that I am a Friend to my Country; and, in the above Instances, that I really acted according to my best Judgment for its true Interest. I am extremely sorry for what has taken Place; I hope I may be forgiven, and desire it of all that are offended, since I acted from an honest, friendly Principle, though it might be a mistaken one.

W. BRATTLE.

v See the List, pa. 549, 554. || See pa. 561. a See the Committee, pa. 1087. (1) Jonathan Sewall. (2) In being sworn a councellor, see pa. 554. (3) vid. the act, pa. 532. (4) See Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. (5) pa. 554. (6) See the act altering the Charter, pa. 532 — & Act for administr. Justice, pa. 509. (6) vid. pa. 549. (7) see pa. 549. (8) See in Index, under Congress. (9) vid Act, pa. 532. (10) see Index, under Stamp act, Vol. 1. (11) pa. 566.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 18.

By the Packet we learn, that the Kent Man of War of 70 Guns, in saluting an Admiral in the Downs, blew up, by which accident 70 Men loft their Lives, 40 more were carried to the Hofpital, and the Ship received fo much damage that it was with difficulty they got her into Port.

On the 1ft of July Thomas Hutchinfon, Efq; late Governor of Maffachufetts Bay, attended the Levee at St. James's, was graciouſly received, and had the Honor of a Conference with his Majeſty.

Advices were received from Rome, which ſay, that "the Chevalier Stuart (commonly called the Pretender) was preparing to ſet out on a voyage to New-England; and 'twas aſſerted that he would go in ſome Spaniſh veſſels, which are ready for that Purpoſe."

Advices from London of July 7th, ſay, that the Letters from General Gage at Boſton, have given ſuch ſatisfaction, that the orders which were iſſued for ſeveral more Regiments to be in readineſs to embark for that Province were countermanded.

BOSTON, *September* 1. 1774.

On the 27th of laſt Month upwards of 1000 reſpectable Inhabitants in the County of Worceſter, in a very orderly manner went to wait on the Hon. John Murray, Eſq; in order to converſe with him upon his new and unconſtitutional Appointment and Acceptance as Counſellor; but being apprized of their coming he abſconded the Evening before: they however left the following with his Family to be tranſmitted to him, viz.

Rutland, Auguſt 27, 1774.

To John Murray, *Eſq;*

SIR,

AS you have proved yourſelf to be an open Enemy to this Province, by your late Conduct in general, and in particular in accepting of the late Appointment as an unconſtitutional Counſellor; in Conſequence whereof, a large Number of Men from ſeveral Towns are aſſembled, who are fully determined to prevent your holding ſaid Office as Counſellor, at the Riſque of our Lives and Fortunes; and not finding you at Home, think proper to propoſe to your ſerious Conſideration the following, viz.

That you make an immediate Reſignation of your Office, as a Counſellor.

Your Compliance as above, publiſhed in each of the Boſton News-Prints by the Tenth Day of September next, will ſave the People of this County the Trouble of waiting on you immediately afterwards.

In the Name and Behalf of the whole Aſſembly now preſent. WILLARD MOORE,

(*Chairman of a Committee choſen for the Purpoſes aboveſaid.* *See pa. 566*

Sudbury, 31ſt Auguſt, 1774:

WHereas my inadvertently ſigning an Addreſs with a number of others the Juſtices of the County of Middleſex, to the late Governor of this Province, T. Hutchinſon, Eſq; has given occaſion of Offence to the County in general, & this Town in particular; I hereby publickly acknowledge that I am very ſorry for ſigning the ſame; and that I will not for the future do any Thing to hurt the Liberties or Privileges of my Country:—And whereas there was a Report to my Diſadvantage, that I had ſpoke to one Arnold of Marlborough, for a Number of Chains and other Utenſils for the Uſe of the Troops, I hereby inform the Public that I have made it appear to the Satisfaction of the People that ſaid Report was groundleſs. WM. BALDWIN.

A Correſpondent obſerves, that ſince the Act for Tarring and Feathering has been *repealed*, there have been more Reſignations and other Conceſſions of Individuals to the Senſe of THE BODY, than when that Act was in it's greateſt Force.—A Proof that wiſer Meaſures are adopted, or more efficacious Remedies applied.—— *vid. Index, under, Reſignations.*

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Wilmington, North-Carolina, *to his Friend in* Boſton, *dated Auguſt* 2d, 1774.

"As to public Matters I ſhall likewiſe pleaſe you, when I inform you that a patriotic Spirit poſſeſſes every Boſom, which all Ranks of Perſons ſeem emulous to expreſs by Actions as well as by Words; even thoſe few from whom another Conduct was expected, have ſurpriſed the World by a Zeal for the Service of our ſuffering Brethren in Boſton, and a Liberality in contributing to their Relief, which, till this Occaſion gave them an Opportunity of diſplaying, ſcarce any body ſuppoſed them capable of.—A Subſcription having been ſet on foot for the Support of the Boſtonians (ſuffering nobly in the common Cauſe of America) a very few Days, from a few Individuals, produced as much as loaded the Veſſel by which this Letter comes. And by this Time, I have no doubt, enough is collected to load another. Nor is this all; for there is apparent in almoſt every Individual a proper Senſe of the Injury done to the Colonies, in the Tendency of thoſe oppreſſive Acts of Parliament, and a determined Spirit of Oppoſition and Reſentment worthy of a Roman Boſom, in the Great Cauſe of Liberty.

"A numerous and reſpectable Meeting of the Six Counties in the Diſtrict of Wilmington has been had, and they have without *one diſſenting* Voice, Reſolved upon purſuing every legal and rightful Meaſure, to aid and aſſiſt their Siſter Colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay to the utmoſt of their Power, and have ſent Expreſſes to every County in the Province, ſtrictly recommending a Subſcription in each of them for the ſame Purpoſe. A general Meeting of all the Members of Aſſembly is to be had in a few Days at Johnſton Court-Houſe, to elect Delegates to attend the General Congreſs in Philadelphia, the firſt Monday in September."

Extract of another Letter from Wilmington, *dated Aug.* 3.

"No ſooner was a Subſcription put about for the Relief of our ſuffering Brethren in Boſton, than in a few Days, I am told, Two Thouſand Pounds our Currency was raiſed, and it is expected ſomething very conſiderable will be contributed at Newbern and Edenton for the ſame noble Purpoſe, as Subſcriptions are ſet on foot in every County in the Province. You will receive this by Mr. Parker Quince, who generouſly made an Offer of his Veſſel to convey a Load of Proviſions to Boſton, Freight free, and what redounds to the Honor of the Tar, the Maſter and Mariners navigate her without receiving one Farthing Wages (truly patriotick!) Dit is ſuppoſed Lord North will hang himſelf in his Rope of Sand."

We hear from Cambridge, that the Anniverſary LECTURE in Harvard-College, founded by the late Hon. PAUL DUDLEY, Eſq; will be held on Wedneſday, the 7th Inſtant. The Exerciſe to begin at Three o'Clock.

We hear the Rev. Mr. Webſter of Saliſbury, is to preach the Sermon.

Saturday laſt the Lively Frigate removed from her Station near Caſtle William, to Charles's River, at the Ferry between this Place and Charleſtown:—the Guard at the Entrance of this Town is alſo ſtrengthned with ſome Field Pieces, &c. from the Train of Artillery, and an additional number of Men from the Camp.

Yeſterday the Scarborough Man of War ſailed for England.

Several of the Tranſport Ships ſail this Day, ſuppoſed to bring more Troops here.

It is ſaid, it was propoſed in the Divan laſt Wedneſday, that the Inhabitants of this Town ſhould be diſarmed, and that ſome of the new-fangled Counſellors conſented thereto, but happily a majority was againſt it.—The report of this extraordinary Meaſure having been put in Execution by the Soldiery was propagated through the Country, with ſome other exaggerated Stories, and, by what we are told, if theſe Reports had not been ſoon contradicted, we ſhould by this time have had 40 or 50,000 Men from the Country (ſome of whom were on the March) appear'd for our Relief.

On the 30th and 31ſt Days of Auguſt, 150 Delegates from the ſeveral Towns in the County of Middleſex, met at Concord, and agreed upon a Number of ſpirited Reſolves, &c. which are too lengthy to be inſerted this Week. *vide Pa. 574.*

The Selectmen of Wrentham have publiſh'd a Notification, offering a Reward of Sixty Dollars for the Diſcovery of the Perſons who within about 5 Weeks paſt broke open the Powder-Houſe there and carried off ſix Half Barrels of Powder, about 1300 Flints, and a Quantity of Lead.

By Capt. Hale, who is arrived at Newbury-Port from Dominica, we learn, that the Inhabitants there are much concerned leaſt we ſhould ſtop Trade with them, which they ſay would greatly diſtreſs them; although they cannot but approve of the Meaſure as being a likely Means of procuring a repeal of thoſe Acts of Deſpotiſm.

We hear from [illegible] that a Fellow was lately im[illegible] mitting a Rape on the Body [illegible] Place: He has ſince confeſſed

The Friday [illegible] playing on Hay which had b[illegible] he Long Wharf at Newbury-Port, they both ſlipped off into the Water, and one them, named Daniel Carr, about 8 Years old, was unfortunately drowned.

On Monday laſt died a Charleſtown, after a long Courſe of Infirmities, which he bore with Patience, and laſt Wedneſday was decently interr'd *Richard Foſter*, Eſq; in the 82d Year of his Age. This Gentleman diſcharged the Office of Sheriff for the County of Middleſex, for more than 40 Years with remarkable Fidelity, Activity and Mildneſs; beſides other important Truſts of Government, which he perform'd with Honor and Approbation: He was careful in the Duties of a Huſband, Father and Kinſman, vigilant in thoſe of Society, and diſtinguiſhed as a true and ſincere Chriſtian: He hath left a diſconſolate Widow and many Deſcendants.

MARRIED] Laſt Tueſday Evening by the Rev'd Dr. COOPER, Mr. *Thomas Melvill*, to Miſs *Priſcilla Scollay*, Daughter of *John Scollay*, Eſq; an agreeable and accompliſh'd young Lady.

At Hampton, Mr. *John Williams* of Deerfield, to Miſs *Betſey Orne*, Daughter of the late Captain *Jonathan Orne* of Salem.

At the ſame Place, Mr. *Ebenezer Hall*, Printer, to Miſs *Polly Orne*, both of Salem.

DIED] Mrs *Sarah Tyler*, aged 72, Widow of the late Mr. *Thomas Tyler*, deceaſed.—Mr. *Robert Williams*, Mariner, aged 45.——

Died at Dunſtable, Mr. *Joſeph Tyler*, of this Town, Brazier.

Brookfield Auguſt 24th, 1774. This day met in this town, twenty-ſix commiſſioned Officers, in Col. Murray's regiment, and reſigned their Commiſſions under their Hands reſpectively.

New Auction-Room, Cornhill.

TO-MORROW Morning at Ten o'Clock,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At *GREENLEAF's* Auction-Room,

A Variety of Engliſh Goods.

W. GREENLEAF, Auctioneer.

The Sale will begin at Ten Clock preciſely.

Loſt out of a Drove in Needham about the Middle of this Month, two red and white Heifers with Calf, three Years old. Whoever has, or will take up ſaid Heifers, and give Intelligence thereof to Major Nathaniel Ruggles, of Roxbury, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble.

Auguſt 29. 1774.

New Auction-Room, Dock-Square.

On *Wedneſday* next, at Ten in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At *Hunter's* Auction-Room,
(lately improved by Mr. *Thomas Walley*)

A great Variety of ENGLISH GOODS,

amongſt which are—Chintſes, Callicoes, printed Linens, flower'd Muſlins, ſtrip'd, flower'd & p a n Lawns, Lawn Aprons, check'd and ſtamp'd Linen Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, India Taffaties of different Colours, ſtriped Ginghams, Fuſtians, 3-4, 7-8, & yard-wide Iriſh Linens, Bed-Ticks, Mens & Womens Worſted Hoſe, Silk & Worſted Mitts, Felt Hats, Womens Stays and Jumps, a Parcel of New and Secondhand Books, Paſte Buckles, Broaches, Silver Sleeve Buttons, Snuff Boxes, Metal Coat & Jacket Buttons, Penknives, a Quantity of choice Indigo, &c. &c.——

WM. HUNTER, Auctioneer.

Alſo, Houſe-Furniture, ſuch as Looking-Glaſſes, Feather Beds, Tables, Chairs, Deſks, Bedſteads, &c.

Wedneſday Morning—the Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock.

William Breck

Begs Leave to inform his Friends and Cuſtomers, That he has removed from his Shop at the *Golden Key*, in Ann-Street, to a Shop near the Hay-Market, next Door to Dr. *Daniel Scott's*, at the Sign of the *Leopard*, South End of BOSTON.—Where he continues to Sell,

A general Aſſortment of Hard Ware Goods, together with a full Aſſortment of Tin Ware,

At the loweſt Prices for Caſh.

A genteel HORSE,

Suitable for Chaiſe or Saddle, to be Sold. Enquire of the Printers.

[By particular Deſire.]

Mr. MORGAN begs Leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that at CONCERT-HALL, on THURSDAY Evening next, the 8th Inſtant, Will be peformed,

A Grand Concert,

Of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL Muſic.

Firſt Violin, Mr. *Morgan*. German Flute, Mr. *Stieglitz*. Harpſichord, Mr. *Selby*.

Accompanied with Clarinets, Hautboys, Baſſoons, French Horns, Trumpets, Kettle Drums, &c. &c.

N. B. The Gentlemen Performers of the Army, Navy, and of the Town, have promiſ'd Mr. *Morgan* their Aſſiſtance in Concert; likewiſe ſome of the beſt Performers from the ſeveral Bands of Muſic of the Line.

TICKETS to be had at *Half a Dollar* each, at the Britiſh Coffee Houſe, at Meſſ'rs. *Cox & Berry's* and of Mr. *Morgan*.

The CONCERT *to begin at* 7 *o'Clock.*

N. B. The above CONCERT was advertiſed to be on this Evening, the 5th Inſtant, but particular Circumſtances obliged it to be poſtponed to the Day above mentioned.——

TO BE SOLD,

By Order of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Superior Court, at PUBLICK VENDUE, on Thurſday the Sixth Day of *October* next, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon,

The Real Eſtate of *William Hallowell*, late of *Boſton*, Blackſmith, deceaſed, conſiſting of two Pieces of Land, lying at the Bottom of Milk-Street, and adjoining the Ship-Yard of the late *Benjamin Hallowell*, Eſq; deceaſed, being extreamly well ſituated for building Tradeſmens Shops, and in a very good Part of the Town for Trade.

Boſton, Sept. 1. 1774. The Sale to be on the Premiſes.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

To the Subſcribers of the Royal American Magazine.

Having informed you in No. VI. for June, that I ſhould, for Reaſons mentioned, ſuſpend the Publication of the Magazine for a few Months; yet inaſmuch as a number of Gentlemen have deſired that it may not be ſuſpended; I have agreed with JOSEPH GREENLEAF, Eſq; to carry on the Publication, who, I have no doubt, will continue it to general Satisfaction. What is due to me for the firſt ſix Months, you are hereby deſired to pay into his Hands, for Value receved of him by me, and his Receipt ſhall be your full Diſcharge from, Gentlemen,

Your obliged humble Servant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

To the PUBLIC, *and in particular to the Subſcribers for the* ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

Mr. ISAIAH THOMAS having releaſed to me the Publication of the Magazine; I ſhall endeavour to make it as entertaining and inſtructive as poſſible, and, that it may be done more effectually, I beg the Aſſiſtance of the learned and judicious in this and the neighbouring Colonies. No 7, is now in the Preſs, and will be publiſhed without Delay; Subſcribers may depend upon having the future Numbers publiſhed in good Season; I hereby requeſt a Continuance of the former Subſcribers and ſhall think myſelf favoured by any Perſons who may be pleaſed to add their Names, or order them to be added to the Number.

JOSEPH GREENLEAF.

N. B. Subſcriptions are taken in by Joſeph Greenleaf, at his Printing-Office, in Hanover-ſtreet, Boſton, and by all the Printers in ſaid Boſton.

All Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. *Joſeph Jackſon*, late of Boſton, Truckman, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their ſeveral Demands to *Abigail Jackſon*, ſole Executrix to ſaid Eſtate: And thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to Settle and Pay the ſame to ſaid Executrix immediately.

Port of SALEM & MARBLEHEAD, Aug. 29. 1774.

ENTERED-IN.

Eames and Chapman from Newfoundland; Whitcomb and Fogerty from Halifax; Clough from Nova-Scotia; Kendall from Martinico; Barnard and Odell from St. Lucia; Gray from Cadiz; Weſt from St. Lucia & Turks-Iſland; Bangs from St. Vincents; Denniſon from St. Nichola.

OUTWARD-BOUND,

Tuck Williams and Kyſtick for Weſt-Indies; Barnard for New-York; M'Neal for Quebec,

§ *See the Act, altering the Charter, pa. ~~1273. Vol. I.~~ 532.* ¶ *See pa. 549. 554.* ✓ *by Portſmouth, vid. pa. 499.—Act for altering the Charter, pa. 532—Act for adminiſtring Juſtice, pa. 509.*) *See Index, under Donations.* ? *See in Index, under Congreſs, Continental.* † *The New Council, vid pa. 549—554.*

Audentes Fortuna juvat.

AS every Individual of British America must be deeply interested in the Resolutions of the approaching Congress, it cannot be thought foreign to any Person's own Concerns, if the communicates his Sentiments to them. Numbers of Persons have given their opinions on this Occasion, and the Conversation hitherto has a Right to expect the best Thoughts of every one on the Subject.——Among the various Opinions delivered on this Occasion, the three following seem to have been the most worthy of Notice.

I. A Petition or Remonstrance to Parliament against their late oppressive Acts, with a decent and firm Declaration of the Rights and Liberties of the Americans.

II. A Suspension of Trade with Great-Britain till the said Acts be repealed.

III. A Suspension of all our Trade with Great-Britain, Ireland, and the West-Indies, till said Acts shall be repealed.

I design to consider each of these with their probable Effects: Premising these three things. 1. That the said Acts are to the very foundation every Principle of American Liberty. 2. That all England are united in enforcing those Acts, and 3. That therefore the Americans ought to adopt such Measures as will *most effectually* prevent their Operation, and effect their Repeal *in the speediest manner* that can be devised.

I. As to the first, I have the following Objections to presenting any Petition or Remonstrance to the British Parliament.

1. They will not acknowledge the Congress to be any legal Body or proper Representative of America, and therefore any Petition will be *Loss of Labor* and *Loss of Time*, without effecting our Deliverance.

2. The Substance of the Petition will be highly disgusting to them; for, couch it in the softest Terms possible, yet the plain English of it must be, *That they have made the said Acts without any Right or Authority, and if their Authority had been good, yet the said Acts are in their Nature unjust and wicked, and the Americans will plague and distress Great-Britain in every way possible, till they are repealed*, Which is so extremely contrary to the present Sentiments of Great-Britain, that little advantage is to be expected therefrom.

3. Any kind of Declaration of our Rights and Liberties will bring the Question of American Rights into view, and make it the Test of a Dispute, which can never be determined; for it is certain the Americans never will acknowledge the legislative and taxing Power of the British Parliament, nor will the British Parliament ever relinquish that Claim. X All we can expect is that the British Parliament will on some prudential Considerations suspend the Exercise of it; not that they will give up the Principle. X This Question therefore ought by all means to be kept out of sight, because there is no hopes of its being ever settled, and any Discussions of it will certainly widen the Breach.

4. If the British Parliament should consent to enter into Treaty with us on the Subject of American Rights (which I think not at all probable) yet we have by no means an equal chance with them in the Treaty. *for they will plead at ease, but we must plead in pain.* Whilst we are in treaty with them, we feel the Pain of our Ports shut, our Right and Property in Wharves, Landings, Bills of Lading, Charter-Parties, &c. vacated, our Charter grossly violated, and Liberties lost; they, on the other hand, are at ease, and in full triumph over our Fortunes, Liberties and Lives.—A Person in distress has not an equal command of his best Faculties, or an equal courage to exert them, with one at ease and out of danger.——'Tis said that Cortes, the Conqueror of Mexico, deluded of Montezuma the Emperor a surrender of his Cash, the Emperor made some objections and desired a Treaty on the Reasonableness of the Demand, on which Cortes heated a Gridiron red hot, and seated poor Montezuma with his bare Back-sides on it, and consented to treat with him as long as he pleased. I don't know that Great-Britain would consent to treat with us on the Subject of our Rights, even in our excruciating Distress; but if they should be so condescending, there would be so much of Duress in the whole Treaty, that I doubt much if the Americans would admit its validity, if the conclusion should not be favorable to them. I am indeed utterly averse to such an unequal Treaty. Either let us be first put out of pain, or let them be put into equal pain, and then equal conclusions, if any, may be expected.

5. The British Parliament are not supposed to yield any thing to the Ardors and Passions of a Petition, but their Decisions are ever governed by Facts and the Reasons of them. But we cannot in any Petition suggest any new Matter, with which the British Parliament were not perfectly acquainted when they passed the Acts, the whole Subject has been long since exhausted, and every Argument against all the Bills were set in the strongest Light, by many very able Speakers, when the Bills were debated. It will therefore be vain and ridiculous, and may perhaps be deemed disrespectful for our Congress to offer a Petition, filled with old, trite, threadbare Matters and Arguments, which had a full Discussion when the Acts passed.

6. Any Petition, Memorial, Remonstrance, or by whatever other Name it may be called, will be deemed to imply a Confession of the Right of the British Parliament to make the Laws against which we remonstrate, which the Americans most certainly do not intend to acknowledge.

7. But what will be as fatal perhaps as any of the rest, if the Congress present a Petition to Parliament, it may be received and depend a year or two there for consideration & answer, during all which time it may be thought very improper and indecent for us to adopt and pursue any other Means of Deliverance, and it will be strongly urged that we ought at least to suspend any other Methods of Redress, till we know the Result of Parliament on our Petition.

II. After all this, if it should be deemed expedient to present a Petition, and left words alone, however forcible, should not have sufficient weight, further active measures should be thought necessary to give Energy to the same, it remains to be considered what these further measures ought to be; arms certainly ought to be the last Thing in view. A suspension of our Trade is by most People thought sufficient to effect our deliverance; and some think that a suspension of our Trade with Great Britain only will effect the great end desired. On which I would observe,

1. However effectual this measure may be, it will be a slow one; Great Britain has great Resources of raw materials besides her importations from us; she has many great vents for her merchandize besides her exports to us; the matter in dispute they look on of great importance, and they will suffer long before they will yield it; they will feel a suspension of our Trade *heavily*, but not *ruinously*, the inconveniencies to them will not be felt so immediately as will be necessary to force an immediate deliverance for us, and any long delay may prove fatal to us; for,

2. The success of our Resolutions depends on the continued and united practice of millions; the minds of all ranks and conditions of People are now filled with a sense of our danger, and willing to unite in adopting and pursuing any practicable means of deliverance, but time may wear this high sense out of their minds.—'Tis madness to lose the universal warmth and zeal of all America by needless delays; such stupid, sleepy, dreaming conduct will cost our poor posterity hungry bellies, aching hearts and tears of blood.

3. Yet there is one advantage arising naturally from a suspension of Trade with Great Britain only; however slow its operations may be, it will give America time to compleat their own *manufactures*, to correct their infatuation for British luxuries, and teach their merchants that they will grow rich faster by supplying raw materials than by importing finished goods.

III. I am now to consider what will be the probable consequences of a suspension of our Trade with Great Britain, Ireland and West Indies.

1. All the wisdom and wealth of England and Ireland united, can't sow Ireland with Flax without the American seed. 34000 hogsheads of which is annually exported to Ireland from the Provinces of New York and Philadelphia only: If the Flax is not sown, there can be no crop, and consequently no materials to employ the Linnen Manufacturers, and thus 300,000 People must be thrown out of business, and of course out of bread, and the Linnen merchants be disenabled from supplying their customers, and so must lose their custom and suffer that branch of trade to slide into the hands of other nations, from whom it will be difficult to recover it. All the wisdom and power of Great Britain can't prevent or remedy these evils, otherwise than by repealing the offensive Acts, and thereby opening the Ports of America time enough for shipping Seed in season for sowing Ireland next Spring; the subject will not admit of *dilatory deliberations*, to *delay* will be to *be ruined*, if the Seed time is suffered to pass without Seed. No wisdom can prevent the ruin of the Irish Linen Manufacture, or the Insurrection of Millions of starving, unemployed People.——The inconvenience of this suspension of trade is very little to America; no farmer depends upon his Flaxseed for the supplies of the year, 'tis a rich farmer who raises half a dozen bushels, and he can keep it over the year without sensible inconvenience. 2. Suspending our trade with the West-Indies will ruin every plantation there. They can neither feed their Negroes without our Corn, nor save their Crops without our Lumber. A stoppage of North-American supplies will bring on a famine and scarcity too ruinous to be risked, without the most stupid madness. It will instantly lie with the British Parliament to determine whether the West-Indies shall be starved and ruined or not, and it will be necessary for them to determine *quick*, or the damages of delay will soon become irreparable.—— The damage of this suspension of trade would not be much to America; we cut our choicest timber for lumber too freely, our Lumber-Cutters would serve themselves and Country better, were they employed in clearing and cultivating land.——We can fill the West-Indies with Provisions this Fall; and I dare say the British Parliament will remove all obstructions to our shipping more next Spring. That the suspension will probably last only through the Winter, which is not a season for much business. Besides all the Ports in Europe are open for our Provisions, and if we lose a little in the price, we may afford it, inasmuch as we shall make great savings in the article of Rum and other West-India Luxuries.—If it is objected that England alone has offended us, why should we smite Ireland and the West-Indies? I answer, the funds which support the Irish linen manufacture and the West India plantations lie very much in London, the Linen of Ireland and the Produce of the West-Indies are mostly due to London before they are made, and therefore ruining the Irish linen manufacture and the Produce of the West-India Plantations, would greatly affect the Irish and West-India Merchants in London; it would break not single and principal Houses only, but would oblige whole Streets of them to shut up at once, and hasten to Parliament with such Tales of Woe as the stubborn Omnipotence of that haughty House could not refuse to hear, or be able to remedy otherwise than by a Repeal of the offensive Acts.—— But if the British Parliament should be mad enough to risk all these Evils, and continue the Acts, America might live very well a number of years without them. 'Tis likely our provisions would be plenty and cheap, so that our Poor might be supplied easily; we should save the annual millions we now pay for East-India, West-India and British Superfluities; our own manufactures would thrive; the cultivation of our Country would be greatly increased; we should be gradually recovered from our ridiculous Imitations of British fashions and extravagances; and for any thing I can see, may soon be as happy as the ancient Shepherds of Arcadia; we have a finer Country than they ever had, and a Heaven equally propitious. 3. How far a Suspension of our Trade with Great-Britain may affect them is not certain, but no doubt that Blow, in conjunction with the other before mentioned particulars, would operate strongly; it would reduce the employment of many thousands of People, would lessen the Sales of the East-India Company, and would diminish the public revenue near a million sterling per annum, about half of which sum arises yearly from the single article of Tobacco.

These are Effects which no Wisdom can prevent or avoid, they will leave the British Parliament no time to deliberate, however mortifying it may be to them to apply the only remedy which can relieve their distress; but should they be disposed to spin out delays, in full sight of the ghastly & irresistible approaches of such ruinous and complicated misery, we should at least have the advantage of being on a footing with them, they would be in pain as well as we, and would at least have equal inducement to put a speedy end to it, their interest would soon conquer their pride, and their revenge must be speedily sacrificed to their ease.

I look on the dignity of the American Congress equal to any assembly on earth, and their deliberations and resolutions more important in their nature and consequences than any which were ever before agitated in Council. The value and character of America will be fixed, merely as the Congress shall estimate them, and if they assert the Rights and Liberties of America with that precision and effect which is universally expected from them, there can be no doubt but their resolves and advices will be honoured with universal approbation and obedience, and I hope and trust they will think it below their dignity as well as inconsistent with their prudence, to degrade their importance and waste their time in humiliating and fruitless measures, when they have it in their power to assert the Rights of their Country with a force and effect which the united wisdom and strength of all their enemies can by no means withstand.

I don't apprehend that all we can do will be too much. Our all is at stake, our enemies are powerful and determined, trifling expedients will be ridiculous, delays will ruin us, every moment is a moment of the utmost importance, all the World *are* now viewing and all Posterity *will* look back on the Doings of this Congress. ◊

Thomas Walley

Begs Leave to inform his Friends and Customers, That he has removed from his Store on Dock-Square, to the first Store in BUTLER's Row, lately improved by Mr. *Samuel Allyne Otis*, being the oppolite Corner to Mr. *Thomas Handasyd Peck*, Hatter, where he continues to sell all Sorts of

Groceries as usual.

By Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rates.

And his Customers may depend they shall be as well used, as at any Store in Boston.

N.B. A Quantity of choice Raisins in good Order, Teneriffe Wine by the Pipe, Hogshead or Quarter-Cask, the very best Lisbon and Malaga, by Quarter Cask; also Race and Ground Ginger, at said Store

Butler's Row, No. 1.

BARLEY

A Quantity is wanted to be delivered at Beverly or Salem, for which the Cash will be paid on Delivery.——Enquire at Store No. 20 on the Long Wharf, Boston; where may be had, Coffee in Barrels, old Red Port Wine in Quarter-Casks, choice New Flour and Pease in Barrels, a small Consignment of Hosiery and Gloves; all which will be disposed of on the lowest Terms for Cash.

FLOUR.

A Quantity of choice Superfine FLOUR,

To be Sold uncommonly Cheap, by

Joshua Blanchard, jun^r.

At his STORE, on Dock-Square, BOSTON.

ALSO

Brown Sugars of a superior Quality, a Quantity of excellent Bacon, and all Kinds of West India Goods and Groceries as usual.——

Good OLD Tallow CANDLES,

Made last Winter,

Sperma-Ceti and *Bayberry-Wax* Candles;

ALSO,

Refin'd Sperma-Ceti Oil, by the Cask, or in smaller Quantities. *Tallow* and *Cotton Wick*. The *best of Hogs-Fat*, by the Barrel or less. Sold by

JOHN LANGDON,

In *Fleet Street*, near the *Old North* Meeting House.

William Payne

Most respectfully begs Leave to tell the Lovers of Science, that he has opened an English Grammar School (lately kept by Mr. WARD in Milk Street) Where he will teach,

The true Art of Spelling, Pronouncing, Reading, and expressing our Sense of Things, either by Speech or Writing, in the most accurate and best approved Manner; also, Writing, Arithmetic, and the Rudiments of Latin.—Gentlemen and Ladies, either in Town or Country, who may please to favour him with the important Charge of Instructing their Children in all or any of the above-mentioned Branches of Knowledge, may depend upon being served with the utmost Attention and strictest Fidelity.——In managing the School, the most exact Decorum will be insisted on, by the most gentle Means.

A young Man, Native of this Town, who can produce Vouchers of his Honor and Fidelity, has some Experience in the Spanish, and is perfect Master of the Portugueze Language and Trade, would be glad of a Place in this Town, Province, or Continent, as Clerk, Bookeeper, Schoolmaster (to teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetick) or go as Supercargo to either of the aboveſaid Kingdoms, which he is perſwaded will redound more to the Advantage of any Gentleman than by consigning their Effects to Merchants there.——Whoever will honor him with their Employment may rely upon his Gratitude, Zeal and Care for their Advantage. —For further Information enquire of the Printers.

All to whom the Estate of *Johnson Jackson*, late of Boston, Distiller, deceased, is indebted, and all that are indebted to said Estate, are desired to apply to *Joseph Jackson*, at the South End of Boston, sole Executor of said deceased's last Will, in order to a Settlement.

Three Months longer, is allowed the Creditors to the Estate of *William Hall*, late of Boston, Leather-Dresser, deceased, to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts, the Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Foster Hutchinson, Esq; Judge of Probate, &c. give notice, that they will attend that Service at the British Coffee House, in King-Street, on the third Wednesday of this and the two following Months, from 6 to 9 o'Clock in the Evening.

N. B. All Persons indebted to said Estate are desired to settle their Accounts with *Margaret Hall*, the Executrix, or their Accounts will be put in Suit without further Notice.

Choice Cheshire Cheese

TO BE SOLD BY

ELIZABETH PERKINS, in King-Street.

Run-away from her Master, *Joseph Goldthwait of Weston*, a Maid Servant named *Sarah Nassall*, about thirty Years of Age, born in *Surrefey*; had on when she went away, a dark short Gown, a brown Petticoat, and carried with her a long dark Gown of cross-barr'd Stuff, with some Linen; is of a middling Stature and speaks a little broken.——Whoever will take her up and convey her to her Master at *Weston*, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid by JOS. GOLDTHWAIT.

Weston, Aug. 20. 1774.

Taken up in Broad-Sound, a large Moses BOAT, on Monday the 8th Instant.—Any Person claiming said Boat, may be informed where they may have her, by applying to the Printers.

Milton Crown and Demy Paper, may be had at the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill.

BOSTON: Printed by T. & J. FLEET.

◊ See Index, under Congress Continental, as Sea Act, pa. 735, Vol. I—Port Act, pa. 499.—Act for altering the Charter, pa. 532—Act for administration of Justice, pa. 509 &c. Billeting Act, pa. 549—Quebec Act, pa. 559.

X see declaratory Act, pa. 524, & vid Port Act, pa. 499.) See Charter, pa. 1077 Vol. 2.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston*-Gazette, &c. of (No. 1012.)

MONDAY, September 5, 1774.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

Please to insert the following in your next paper, and you will oblige your most humble servant, E. G.

IN the Supplement to the last Monday's Gazette, a writer under the signature of Massachusettensis, after calling me by name, plainly intimates *that I have wounded the constitution of my country in my department of clerk of the sessions.* This cruel insinuation not only tends to render me odious to the world of mankind, but exhibiting me to my countrymen as their enemy, at this time of public calamity, must render me singularly hateful. To one conscious of deserving a very different character, such treatment must be a very severe trial, as it must affect every man of sentiment and feeling.—Soon after the arrival of an act of Parliament, entitled an act for better regulating the government of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in North-America, two or three clerks of the court of sessions, of different counties, happening to meet; naturally fell into conversation upon the subject of their duty in consequence of the requirements of that act. On this sudden meeting, and short consultation, finding ourselves directed by that law, we supposed ourselves bound in duty to issue warrants for the return of jurors, in the manner thereby required. Upon this sudden opinion it was, that twenty warrants were issued to the constables of the several towns in the county of Suffolk, agreeable to the directions of the same act; ten of which were signed by me, and the remaining ten by Mr. Ezekiel Price, joint clerk with me. At the time I signed, I did not suppose any one town in the county would take the least notice of such warrant, and with pleasure I find upon enquiry, that my expectations have been answered.

The science of the law hath never been my professed study, tho' the mere mechanical business of a clerk's office hath been my employ for many years. As therefore it has not been my study *to know* any more than *to determine* what *is the law of the land*, my erroneous sentiments (which I am now fully convinced they were) upon that act will be readily pardoned by the candid and humane. I can say for myself, and I believe for my brethren, that it was an error of judgment only, which every good man will chearfully forgive. And I now publickly declare that it was not for the least inclination I had to comply with this, or any other of the acts of Parliament lately passed, relative to North-America, that I signed said ten warrants, for I detest said acts as much as any man on the continent, they being in my opinion, unconstitutional, severe, and oppressive to every person who dwells upon it. These are my sentiments and I am extremely sorry that I ever signed one of said warrants, or any other paper that has given the least umbrage to the community. And I do also declare, that if I am ever required to do any business in my office, in conformity to said act of Parliament, I shall refuse it, altho' by such refusal I may loose my place.

The public are now left to determine upon the *justice* and *generosity of singling* me out from the rest of my brethren, as if I alone had fallen into this error. Surely it is not a time to exasperate our fellow citizens without sufficient cause, when the public grievances and great calamities of the day, call for the union of all good men. As no man therefore more deeply feels for the present afflictions of this town and country, or would more sincerely engage in every laudable method for their abatement or removal, I cannot suppose myself altogether unworthy, and therefore hope to receive the continued friendship and approbation of my fellow citizens and countrymen. EZEKIEL GOLDTHWAIT.

Boston, August 30, 1774.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

Please to insert the following,

To my respectable Fellow Citizens and Countrymen.

HAVING never read the act of parliament, intitled an act for the better regulating the government of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, I was ignorant of the command therein to the Clerks of the Courts of Sessions, to issue precepts to the several Constables respecting Jurors, until Ezekiel Goldthwait, Esq; joint Clerk with me of said Court, delivered me printed forms of said precepts, which he and some other Clerks of said Court upon consulting together, had agreed to issue; after Mr. Goldthwait had signed the precept for Boston and nine other towns in the county, I signed the remainder;—but as soon as I had time to consider and reflect on the matter, I was convinced of my error and misconduct, and deeply affected with it——

——Through my whole life it has been my constant endeavour in every department to gain the friendship and esteem of my fellow citizens, which I have always valued beyond the most lucrative post in the power of man to bestow, and their displeasure at any part of my conduct will ever give me sensible pain. The late unconstitutional, cruel and oppressive acts of parliament, I detest and abhor as much as any man in the Colonies, and rather than conform to any part of them, I will resign my office, if the consequence should be that I beg my bread; I would therefore intreat that I may still be happy in the continuance of your esteem and friendship. EZEKIEL PRICE.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

THE freemen who were returned to serve as Grand Jurors at the Superior Court for this term, made their appearance in the Court-House yesterday; and before a numerous assembly, (Peter Oliver, Edmund Trowbridge, Foster Hutchinson, William Cushing and William Brown Esquires sitting on the bench as judges,) they all to the number of twenty two declined acting as Jurors for reasons which they had previously drawn up in writing and signed, and appointed to be read there by their Chairman, but the above said Judges refusing to hear the same openly read, desired to have the reading of it to themselves, which being complied with, the Jurymen withdrew from the Court-House to the Exchange tavern, where they unanimously voted that in order to justify their refusal to the world, their aforementioned reasons should be printed in the public papers.——I send you a copy for that purpose, and am your humble servant. A JURYMAN.

"BOSTON, *August* 30*th*, 1774.

"COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

"WE who are returned by the several towns in this county, to serve as Grand Jurors at the Superior Court for this present term, being actuated by a zealous regard for peace and good order, and a sincere desire to promote justice, righteousness and good government, as being essential to the happiness of the community; would now most gladly proceed to the discharge of the important duty required in that department, could we perswade ourselves that by doing thus, it would tend to our own reputation, or promote the welfare of our country: But when we consider the dangerous inroads that have been made upon our civil constitution, the violent attempts now making to alter and annull the most essential parts of our Charter, granted by the most solemn faith of Kings, and repeatedly recognized by British Kings and parliaments; while we see the open and avowed design of establishing the most compleat system of depotism in this province, and thereby reducing the free born inhabitants thereof to the most abject state of slavery and bondage; we feel ourselves necessarily constrained to decline being impannelled, for reasons that we are ready to offer to the Court if permitted, which are as follows.

"First. Because Peter Oliver, Esq; who sits as Chief Judge of this Court, has been charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, by the late hon. House of Representatives, the grand inquest of this province; of which crimes he has never been legally acquitted, but has been declared by that House to be unqualified to act as Judge of this Court.

"Secondly. Because by a late act of the British parliament, for altering the constitution of this province, the continuance of the present Judges of this Court, as well as the appointment of others, from the first day of July last, is made to depend solely on the King's pleasure, vastly different from the tenure of the British Judges; and as we apprehend they now hold their places, only in consequence of that act, all the judicial proceedings of the Court, will be taken as concessions to the validity of the same, to which we dare not consent.

"Thirdly. Because three of the Judges, being the major part of the Court, namely the said Peter Oliver, Esq; Foster Hutchinson, Esq; and William Brown, Esq; by taking the oath of Councellors, under authority of the aforesaid act, are (as we are informed) sworn to carry into execution, all the late grievous acts of the British parliament, among the last of which is one, made ostensibly for the impartial administration of justice in this province, but as we fear, really for the impunity of such persons, as shall under pretext of executing those acts, murder any of the inhabitants thereof, which acts appear to us to be utterly repugnant to every idea of justice and common humanity, and are justly complained of throughout America, as highly injurious and oppressive to the good people of this province, and manifestly destructive of their natural, as well as constitutional rights.

"Fourthly. Because we believe in our consciences that our acting in concert with a Court so constituted and under such circumstances, would be so far betraying the just and sacred rights of our native land, which were not the gift of Kings, but were purchased solely with the toil, the blood and treasure of our worthy and revered ancestors, and which we look upon ourselves under the most sacred and inviolable obligations to maintain, and to transmit whole and entire to our posterity.

"Therefore we the subscribers unanimously decline serving as Grand Jurors at this Court.

"Ebenezer Hancock,	Boston,
Peter Boyer,	ditto,
Joseph Hall,	ditto,
Thomas Crafts, jun.	ditto,
James Ivers,	ditto,
Paul Revere,	ditto,
Robert Williams,	Roxbury,
William Thompson,	Brookline,
Abraham Wheeler,	Dorchester,
Joseph Jones,	Milton,
Nathaniel Belcher,	Braintree,
Samuel Hobart,	Bingham,
Joseph Poole,	Weymouth,
William Bullard,	Dedham,
Jonathan Day,	Needham,
Abijah Upham,	Stoughton,
Moses Richardson,	Medway,
Henry Plymton,	Medfield,
Lemuel Kalloc,	Wrentham,
Joseph Willet,	Walpole,
Thomas Pratt,	Chelsea,
Nicholas Book,	Bellingham."

BOSTON. September 5.

Last Tuesday being the day the Superior Court was to be holden here, the Chief Justice, Peter Oliver, Esq; and the other Justices of said Court, together with a number of gentlemen of the bar, attended by the High and Deputy Sheriffs walked in procession from the state-house to the court-house, in Queen-street. When the Court were seated and the usual proclamations made, a list of the names of the gentlemen returned to serve as Grand Jurors, was presented to them, and the Court appointed Mr. Ebenezer Hancock, Foreman, but he refusing to be sworn, and the question being put to them all, severally, whether they would take the oath, they one and all refused; and being asked whether they had any reasons to offer for their thus refusing; they answered they had, and that they were committed to writing; the Court requested to see them, but the Jurors refused giving the Court the original paper unless they were first permitted to read it in Court, or after reading the Court would promise to return it to them again.

The Petit Jurors were then called for, and a list of their names being handed to the Court they appointed Mr. Bartholomew Kneeland, Foreman, of the first jury and Mr. Nathan Frazer of the second. Mr. Kneeland had the oath proposed to him, which he declined taking and being asked for what reasons, referred to a paper which he said was drawn up with their unanimous consent, and begged leave to read to the Court. The Court refused to hear the paper read, and the oath was proposed to each Juror in order, and declined as by the Foreman. Their reasons being demanded, they generally referred to the paper, till it came to turn of Mr. Thomas Chase, who begged leave to read the paper then in his hand; but was told by the Chief Justice that he might give his own reasons without reading the paper; to which he agreed, and said that one of his reasons was that Peter Oliver, Esq; Chief Justice of that Court, stood impeached by the late hon. House of Representatives of this province, in their own name, and in the name of this province, of divers high crimes and misdemeanors. Being asked by the Chief Justice if he gave that as a reason for his refusing to be sworn, he answered 'yes, that is one reason.' The Court then called upon another of the Petit Jurors to be sworn, but he refused, and referred to the paper for his reasons, as aforesaid. The Chief Justice then desired the Court might peruse the paper, which should be returned to the Jurors again; which was agreed to, read and returned. The Court then proposed the same condition to the Grand Jury, which was complied with, and the contents delivered, which are inserted in this day's paper, see the piece signed 'A JURYMAN.'

The reasons of the Petit Jurors were as follows.

"BOSTON, *August* 30, 1774.

"SUFFOLK, ss.

"*To the Honourable the Justices of the Superiour Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, &c.*

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS,

"WE the subscribers, returned by this county to serve as Petit Jurors this term, beg leave to acquaint your Honours, that as the hon. Peter Oliver, Esq; stands impeached by the late hon. House of Commons of this povince, in their own name, and in the name of the people of this province, of high crimes and misdemeanors; which impeachment, with the reasons therefor, as they are public, would be needless for us to repeat.

"We would also beg leave to acquaint your Honours, that as by a late act of the British parliament, the continuance of the Judges of the Superior Court, is since the first of July last, made to depend upon said act, which it is apprehended places their dependance entirely upon the crown, and which is esteemed a great infringement of the charter rights of this province.

"Taking the above premises into our most serious consideration, we beg leave to acquaint your Honours, that we cannot in our consciences, from a sense of that duty we owe to our country, to ourselves, and to posterity, act against the united voice of this people:——Therefore beg your Honours will excuse us when we say, we decline serving as Petit Jurors for this Court. (Signed)

"Josiah Waters,	Elisha Cushing,
Samuel Ridgeway,	Ignatius Orcutt,
Nathan Frazier,	Elijah Monk,
Robert Wire,	Henry Stone,
Bartholomew Kneeland,	William Draper,
Thomas Chase,	Jonathan Parker,
John Cunningham,	Ebenezer Kingsbury,
Joseph Brewer,	Samuel Payson,
Jacob Sharp,	Joseph Morse,
Timothy Tileston,	Ralph Day,
Samuel Sprague,	Nathaniel Lewis,
Ebenezer Swift,	Eliakim Cook,
Eliphalet Sawer,	Joseph Lovell,
Thomas White,	Elias Thayer,
Thomas Nash,	Theodore Mann,
Nath'l Holbrook, jun.	James Blake."
Elijah Jening,	

After the Court had read the papers, the Clerk of the Court, by order of the Chief Justice, asked them seriatim, if they would be sworn, and every one refused. The Court said they would consider of their reasons, and the Juries withdrew. The Court then adjourned to ten o'clock next day, when they met exclusive of Mr. Oliver, and to the inexpressible grief of their fellow citizens, went on to such business as is usually transacted, without Juries.

A Town-Meeting was held by adjournment at Faneuil-Hall, Tuesday last, and after liberty was voted for the laying out a Brick-Yard for the employment of the poor, the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday fortnight, in order to receive the report of a committee relative to filling up part of the town-dock.

Town meetings, and county meetings, are now held and calling in all parts of the province, a provincial congress is like to be soon appointed. Vid. Index, under Towns & Counties

On Monday last the freeholders and other inhabitants of Roxbury, held a meeting, in that town, and chose their delegates for a county meeting. At this meeting we are informed Isaac Winslow, Esq; made it known, that he should resign his office as counsellor. (2) (a) vid. pa. 576.

The spirit of the people, was never known to be so great since the first settlement of the colonies, as it is at this time. People in the country for hundreds of miles, are prepared and determine to "DIE or be FREE."

Extract of a letter from Leicester, August, 1774.

"Yesterday Mr. Paine, of Worcester, was visited by near 3000 people; notice was given of the intended visit the day before, from one town to another, though the warning was so short, the above number collected and most of them entered the town before 7 o'clock in the morning; they all marched into the town in order and drew up on the common, and behaved admirably well; they chose a committee of 2 or 3 men from each company to wait upon Mr. Paine and demand a resignation of his office as counseller. That committee being large they chose from among themselves a sub-committee, who went to his house, where he agreed to resign that office, and drew up an acknowlegment, mentioning his obligation to the county for favours done him, his sorrow for taking the oath, and promise that he never would act in that office contrary to the charter; after which he came with the committee to the common, where the people were drawed up in two bodies, making a lane between them, through which the committee and he passed and read divers times as they passed along, the said acknowledgment; they then returned in a peaceable manner to their own homes, except about five hundred who repaired to Rutland to demand the like promise from Col. Murray; when they arrived there, they were joined by about one thousand more from towns above, proceeding as they did at Worcester in chusing a committee, who went to the house, and being admitted, enquired for Col. Murray; his sons informed them he was not at home, but set off for Boston the preceeding evening; the committee made report to the company, which did not give satisfaction, they insisted upon searching the house, which was thoroughly done, as also the barns, out houses and stables, after which the committee wrote a letter to Col. Murray, informing him that unless he resigned his office by the tenth of September next, and published such resignation in the Boston Newspapers, he would be waited upon again in his return home. (5)

The people in this country seem determined to oppose all officers holding commissions otherwise than our Charter directs, and will to the last extremity oppose these unconstitutional acts and prevent their being executed in this county. I heard there was a number marching to Hardwick, to visit the Brigadier the same day they went to Worcester and Rutland; but hearing he was not at home they dispersed."

(a) See pa. 560 & See the Act, pa. 532. & as post Act, pa. 499—Act for admnistg. Justice, pa. 509.) He was an addressor to Gov. Hutchinson, See pa. 511. (1) See in Index under Grievances, pa. 971 — See Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2 & see Index under Oliver. (2) vid. pa. 549—554. (3) See Act, pa. 509. — See Index under Congress Provincial (4) pa. 564. (5) pa. 564

WILLIAMSBURG (*Virginia*) *August* 1.

At a very full meeting of DELEGATES *from the twelve first counties in the colony and dominion of* VIRGINIA, *begun in* Williamsburg *the 18 day of August, in the year of our Lord* 1774, *and continued, by several adjournments, to Saturday the 6th of the same month, the following* ASSOCIATION *was unanimously resolved upon and agreed to.*

WE, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Delegates of the freeholders of VIRGINIA, deputed to represent them at a general meeting in the city of *Williamsburg*, avowing our inviolable and unshaken fidelity and attachment to our most gracious Sovereign, our regard and affection for all our friends and fellow-subjects in *Great-Britain*, and elsewhere, protesting against every act or thing, which may have the most distant tendency to interrupt, or in any wise disturb his Majesty's peace, and the good order of government, within this his ancient colony, which we are resolved to maintain and defend, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, but at the same time afflicted with the deepest anxiety, and most alarming apprehensions, of those grievances and distresses by which his Majesty's *American* subjects are oppressed, and having taken under our most serious deliberation the state of the whole continent, find that the present unhappy situation of our affairs, is chiefly occasioned by certain ill-advised regulations, as well of our trade as internal policy, introduced by several unconstitutional acts of the *British* Parliament, and, at length, attempted to be enforced by the hand of power; solely influenced by these important and weighty considerations, we think it our indispensable duty, which we owe to our country, ourselves, and latest posterity, to guard against such dangerous and extensive mischiefs, by every just and proper means.

If by the measures adopted, some unhappy consequences and inconveniences should be derived to our fellow-subjects, whom we wish not to injure in the smallest degree, we hope, and flatter ourselves, that they will impute them to their real cause—the hard necessity to which we are driven.

That the good people of this colony may, on so trying an occasion, continue steadfastly directed to their most essential interests, in hopes that they will be influenced and stimulated by our example to the greatest industry, the strictest œconomy, and frugality, and the exertion of every public virtue, persuaded that the merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of *Great-Britain*, and, above all, that the *British* Parliament will be convinced, how much the true interest of that kingdom must depend on the restoration and continuance of that mutual friendship and cordiality, which so happily subsisted between us, we have unanimously, and, with one voice, entered into the following RESOLUTIONS, and ASSOCIATION, which we do oblige ourselves, by those sacred ties of honour and love to our country, strictly to observe; and further declare, before God and the world, that we will religiously adhere to and keep the same inviolate in every particular, until redress of all such *American* grievances, as may be defined and settled at the general congress of Delegates from the different colonies, shall be fully obtained, or until this association shall be abrogated or altered by a general meeting of the deputies of this colony, to be convened, as is herein after directed. And we do, with the greatest earnestness, recommend this our association, to all gentlemen, merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of this colony, hoping that they will chearfully and cordially accede thereto.

1st. We do hereby resolve and declare that we will not, either directly or indirectly, after the 1st day of *November* next, import from *Great-Britain*, any goods, wares, or merchandize, whatever, (Medicines excepted) nor will we, after that day, import any *British* manufactures, either from the *West-Indies*, or any other place, nor any other article whatever, which we shall know, or have reason to believe, was brought into such countries from *Great-Britain*; nor will we purchase any such articles, so imported, of any person or persons whatsoever, except such as are now in the country, or such as may arrive on or before the said 1st day of *November*, in consequence of orders already given, and which cannot now be countermanded in time.

2dly. We will neither ourselves import, nor purchase any slave or slaves, imported by any person, after the 1st day of *November* next, either from *Africa*, the *West-Indies*, or any other place.

3dly. Considering the article of Tea as the detestable instrument which laid the foundation of the present sufferings of our distressed friends in the town of *Boston*, we view it with horror, and therefore resolve that we will not, from this day, either import Tea of any kind whatever, nor will we use or suffer even such of it as is now on hand to be used in any of our families. *vid. Index, under Tea*

4thly. If the inhabitants of the town of *Boston*, or any other colony should, by violence or dire necessity, be compelled to pay the *East-India* company five per cent. duty on any Tea, which they have lately, by their agents unjustly attempted to force into the colonies, we will not, directly or indirectly, import or purchase any *British East-India* commodity whatever, till the company, or some other person, on their behalf, shall refund and fully restore to the owners, all such sum or sums of money as may be so extorted.

5thly. We do resolve, that unless *American* grievances are redressed before the 10th day of *August*, 1775, we will not, after that day, directly or indirectly, export Tobacco or any other article whatever to *Great-Britain*; nor will we sell any such articles as we think can be exported to *Great-Britain* with a prospect of gain, to any person or persons whatever, with a design of putting it into his or their power to export the same to *Great-Britain*, either on our own, or their account. And that this resolution may the more effectually be carried into execution, we do hereby recommend it to the inhabitants of this colony to refrain from the cultivation of Tobacco as much as conveniently may be, and in lieu thereof that they will, as we resolve to do, apply their attention and industry to the cultivation of such articles as may form a proper basis for manufactures of all sorts, which we will endeavour to encourage throughout this colony to the utmost of our abilities.

6thly. We will endeavour to improve our breed of sheep, and increase their number to the utmost extent, and to this end, we will be as sparing as we conveniently can in killing of sheep, especially those of the most profitable kind; and if we should at any time be over-stocked or can conveniently spare any, we will dispose of them to our neighbours, especially the poorer sort of people, upon moderate terms.

7thly. Resolved, that the merchants and other venders of goods and merchandize, within this colony, ought not to take advantage of the scarcity of goods that may be occasioned by this association, but that they ought to sell the same at the rates they have been accustomed to, for twelve months last past, and if they shall sell any such goods on higher terms or shall in any manner, or by any device whatever, violate or depart from this resolution, we will not, and are of opinion that no inhabitant of this colony ought, at any time hereafter, to deal with any such person, their factor, or agents, for any commodity whatever. And it is recommended to the deputies of the several counties, that committees be chosen in each county by such persons as accede to this association to take effectual care that these resolves be properly observed, and for corresponding occasionally with the general committee of correspondence in the city of *Williamsburg*. Provided, that if exchange should rise, such advance may be made in the prices of goods as shall be approved by the committees of each county. &c. &c.

Continued to the next page

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I see the spy Sept. 1. 1774.

East Side of *Kennebeck*-River, about 300 [illegible] *Western*, No 86, on the East Side of said River, about 9 Miles and 130 Poles above *Fort-Western*, and also Lot No. 20, on the West Side of said River, about one Mile and 230 Poles above *Fort-Western*, containing 400 Acres each.

Also all the Islands in Cobbiseconte Pond, and all the Islands in *Kennebeck*-River, above *Fort-Halifax*. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchasers.

For further Particulars, enquire of *Henry Allins*, jun. at his Office in King-Street, *Boston*. *June* 10, 1774.

Boston, Aug. 26, 1774. HAVING observed a Paragraph in the Spy of Thursday last, intimating that I had been rigorously treated in bringing a Load of Sand to this Town.—This may Certify, That it is utterly a Mistake; that I was kindly indulged in my Request for Permission to bring up that Article.

ROBT. FAIRSERVICE.

FOR LONDON,

Brigantine KATY, 100 Tons Burthen, JOHN DAVIS, Master,

WILL sail from Plymouth with all convenient Speed, having the greatest Part of her Cargo on board engag'd:—For Freight or Passage apply to Master on Board, or at Mr. Solomon Davis's Store in Boston.

TO BE LETT,

Neat genteel Brick Tenement in Cambridge Street, near the Orange Tree.

Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Persons who have any De-

on the Estate of John Englesby, *late of* Boston, *inner, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts* bbert Englesby, *of said* Boston, *Administrator to State: And all who are indebted to said Estate are to make immediate Payment to said Administrator.*

WHEREAS Jonathan Fales *of Walpole, in the County of Suffolk, a Non Compos Mentis, did on the Fifteenth of June last, leave his House and Family in said Walpole and has not been Home since. The said Fales is a tall Man, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high. Had on when he went away, a brown Home-made Coat, without a Vest, stript Linnen Breeches, and a grey Pair of Stockings.*

If any Person will be so kind to a distress'd Woman as to bring him home (without abusing him) or give Information that he may be found, they shall be honorably rewarded, by me the Subscriber. ELIZABETH FALES.

Walpole, the 19th of August, 1774.

TO BE SOLD OR LETT,

A large handsome Double House,

Pleasantly situated in Medford, together with one Acre of Land, with a Garden and Barn thereon, about a Quarter of a Mile West from the Meeting-House. Enquire of Samuel Reeves, living near the Premises.

BOSTON, August 25, 1774.

STOLEN out of the Pasture of the Subscriber last Night, or this Morning, a light brown Horse, about 14 Hands high, black Tail and Mane, except a small white Lock in the Mane, near the Withers, has a little Blemish in his off Eye, is rather short of his Bigness, Paces chiefly, answers to the Name of Bonne; he is about 13 or 14 Years old.——The suspected Thief is a short thick Fellow, wears a reddish-coloured Coat, a Bob Wig, and is bow-legged, sometimes calls himself a Dutchman and at others a Carolinian. Whoever shall bring the Horse to me, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and TEN DOLLARS for the Thief on Conviction, and all necessary Charges paid by

JOSEPH BRADFORD.

Ipswich, on the 25th of August a dark Bay Horse, about 10 Years of Age, Trotts and Paces, has a black Main and Tail, is very tender Mouthed, likewise a Saddle and Bridle, the Makers Name Sharwin, the Saddle is lined with white Flannel, and has a main Pillion, for a Portmanteau.—Whoever shall secure said Horse, Saddle and Bridle, so that the Owner may have him again, and secure the Thief, so that he be bro't to Justice, shall have the above Reward, and four Dollars for the Horse only.

Ipswich, Aug. 26, 1774. JACOB TREADWELL,

TO BE SOLD

A Right of Land containing about 500 Acres, in a Township granted by the Great and General Court, of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, to Samuel Livermore, Esqr and others, lying on both sides of Androscogging-River, adjoining Sylvester Township, in the County of Cumberland. Inquire of the Printers.

James Henderson

ACQUAINTS his Customers and others, That he has for Sale a compleat Assortment of

English, India, and *Scotch* GOODS,

suitable to all Seasons, which he will sell by Wholesale and Retail, cheap for Cash, at his Shop in Ann-Street, BOSTON.——Amongst which is——

A beautiful Assortment of Brocaded SILKS, Ducapes, strip'd, plain and changeable Lutestrings, Sattins and Modes of all widths, a fine Assortment of the newest fashion Ribbons, to be sold very low, plain strip'd and flower'd Muslins, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

By Capt. *Jeduthen Baldwin*, of *Brookfield*,

And may be entered upon immediately;

A FARM in Shutesbury, containing about 137 Acres of choice Land, 40 Acres of it is the best of Land for Plowing. There is about 50 Acres that will make the best of Mowing, all well Watered. There is a low House with a Cellar under the whole neatly Stoned, the Chimney is set on an Arch. There is three Rooms with Fire Places, besides a Bed-Room. There is a pretty young Orchard that made a few Barrels of Cyder last Year. There is about eight Acres of the said Place planted with Corn, and sow'd with Grain this Year, and five Acres more cleared to be sow'd this Fall with Rye and other Seeds. There is a few Loads of Hay cut there this Year, and Pasturing for a few Cattle. The Whole may be had now for about £.1300 Old Tenor.

A GREAT PENNYWORTH:

Also to be Sold—About 130 or 150 Acres of choice Land for Pasturing, on Coy's-Hill, in Brookfield, that is well fenced, and divided into several Pastures, well into Grass.

TO BE SOLD

By JOHN BAKER,

in Back-Street,

About 400 Quintals of good Merchantable and Jamaica Fish, either by large or small Quantities.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Capt. William Wingfield, late of Boston, Merchant deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment to Edward Procter, Sole Executor of his last Will:—And all those who have any Demands on said Estate, are desired forthwith to bring them in to said Executor, in Order to a speedy Settlement. Boston, Aug. 20, 1774.

For private Sale,

At the New-Auction-Room South Side of the Town House, *viz.* Houshold Furniture, Consisting of PARLOUR, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, such as Looking-Glasses, Tables, Chairs and Book-Cases, Desks, Pewter, Brass, Copper, Iron and Tin Ware of all sorts; a genteel 8-Day Clock, Gold, Silver and Pinchbeck Watches, a Barometer, a Number of Iron Weights, (Quarters, half-Quarters and 7 Pounds,) Plate, viz. a genteel silver Nearn, Tankard, Chaffindishes, Porringers, Salts, Pepper Boxes, Sugar Tongs, Strainer, Silver Hilted Swords; new and second-hand Guns and Bayonets, Beaver and Gold Lac'd Hatts, Silver and Bone Handle Knives and Forks; ENGLISH GOODS, viz. Irish Linnens, Broad Cloths, Forrest ditto, white Flannel, purple, olive and black Cotton Velvetts, Chintz, Callicoes, Shalloons, Callamancoes, Tammies, Stuffs, Durants of all Colours, Silk, Cotton, Thread & Worsted Hose, Capuchin Silks of all Colours, Sarsnets of all Colours, Silk Gauzes, Lawns, Dimothy's, black Sattin and Chip Hatts, printed Table Cloths, Breeches Pieces, Pound Threads, white and colour'd Riding Hatts, Mens black Bags, handsome Ribbons, a handsome Gaiter, Ducapes, Brolioes, Pound Silks, white and black Silk Gloves and Mitts, Cake Wax Work; Women's Wearing Apparel, viz. Dark Tabby Gown and Apron, Brocade, blue Lutestring, Negligee, Sattin Quilts, a Lutestring Sack, Damask and Diaper Table Linnens, Pillow Cases, Cotton and Linnen Sheets, white Counterpint, a handsome Camp Bedstead and Curtains compleat, Men's Second-hand Wearing Apparel, and a Variety of other Articles.—

Also, Damaskcuses and Tobinets, choice Indigo and Pepper, by the Hundred or Dozen, Claret WINE per Cask, Groce or Dozen.

N. B. *At said Auction Room constant Attendance is given to receive all Kinds of Goods for private and public Sale.*

NOTICE is again given, That the Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Foster Hutchinson, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to examine the Claims to the Estate of Capt. SAMUEL SNOW, late of Boston, deceased, represented Insolvent, will continue to attend that Service at the British Coffee House, the second Tuesday in the three next ensuing Months, being the three last Months allowed for that Purpose, from 6 to 9 o'Clock in the Evening; that no Person may plead their not having suitable Notice of it.

BOSTON, Aug. 13, 1774. JOB PRINCE.
JOHN CARNES.

And all Persons that are indebted to said Estate, or that have Accounts not settled, together with all Freighters, are desired to come and settle the same with John Carnes, at the South-End, Attorney to Sarah Snow, Administratrix to said Estate.

Boston: Printed, by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1774.

|| See List of Grievances pa. 971. ‡ See Index under Troops, & Ships of War. ? See in Index, under Congress Continental. ¶ See Port Act, pa. 499. ↓ See destruction Tea, pa. 415, &c. X See Index, under Tea

th [Brought from the other Page. 568]

8. In order the better to distinguish such worthy Merchants and Traders, who are well wishers to this colony, from those who may attempt, through motives of self interest, to obstruct our views, we do hereby resolve, that we will not after the 1st day of November next, deal with any Merchant or trader who will
568 not sign this association, nor until he hath obtained a certificate of his having done so from the county committee, or any three members thereof. and if any merchant, trader, or other person, shall import any goods or merchandize after the said 1st of November, contrary to this association, we give it as our opinion, that such goods and Merchandize should be either forthwith re-shipped or delivered up to the county committee, to be stored at the risk of the importer, unless such importer shall give assurance to the said committee, that such goods or merchandizes shall not be sold within this colony during the continuance of this association; and if such importer shall refuse to comply with one or the other of these terms, upon application and due caution given to him or her, by the said committee, or any three members thereof, such committee is required to publish the truth of the case in the Gazettes, and in the county where he or she resides, and we will thereafter consider such person or persons as inimical to this Country, and break off every connection and all dealings with them.

9th Resolved, that if any person or persons shall export Tobacco, or any other commodity, to Great-Britain, after the 10th day of August, 1775, contrary to this association, we shall hold ourselves obliged to consider such person or persons as inimical to the community, and as an approver of american grievances, and give it as our opinion, that the public should be advertized of his conduct, as in the 8th article is ~~mentioned~~ desired.

10th Being fully persuaded that the united wisdom of the general congress may improve on these our endeavours to preserve the rights and liberties in British America, we decline enlarging at present, but do hereby resolve that we will conform to, and strictly observe, all such alterations or additions, assented to by the Delegates for this colony, as they may judge it necessary to adopt, after the same shall be published and made known to us——

11th

◊ see Grievances, pa. 971. ¶ pa. see article above. ? vid. Index under Congress Continental.

in my Power for the Good of the Province.

EBEN'r BRADISH, jun.

ON Saturday last a Number of Persons assembled at Cambridge N. W. Precinct, to the Amount of about One Hundred, and out of that Body they chose seven Men as a Committee to wait upon Antill Gallop, who is a Deputy-Sheriff for the County of Middlesex. When the Committee came, they asked him, Whether he ever dispersed any Precepts for choosing Jurymen according to the late Act of Parliament? He answered in the Affirmative.—Then they went on to demand of him a Declaration that he never would execute any Precept that should hereafter come to him under this new Regulation.——

He drew up as followeth, viz.

This Work is printed on a good Paper, and in a clear and large elegant Type—No Money is expected but on Delivery of each Volume. As soon as each Volume is finished, Notice will be given in the Public Papers.—— The first and second Volumes are near finished already; the third and fourth Volumes will soon be put in the Press, and dispatched with all Speed.

I need not expatiate on the Character of this elegant Writer and profound Historian, as his Reputation is so universally known among all Gentlemen conversant in the Literary World, and so greatly approved of by all who have had the perusing of his Works, that they rely more upon the Veracity of his Writings, than all the Greek and Latin Historians put together.

I am the Public's humble Servant,

JOHN McGIBBONS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by EDES & GILL.

sar, Captain Tate, arrived ay in seven Weeks from London to the 15th of July, from the following Advices, viz.

O N, June 15.

rently reported at St. James's, hops will make a Protest against

m the West-Indies, and who nah, says, the land forces of that place, amount to upwards a well manned fleet stationed be shortest notice,

rinciple of the English Constiy territories are added to, and dominions of the Crown, the ts shall enjoy the Laws and n. The free Constitution of s of Slavery, and does not abbishing any part of its dominions ary Power, and be Slaves, in Crown but the Bill now in overnment of Quebec, contrar Constitution, puts all the e Laws of France, and establ YRANNY. The Bill is, in st the Constitution of England; t IMPEACHED for avowing supporting it, there can be no tion.

a Bill should be brought into ing Popery and Tyranny, un e of the House of Hanover, to gland gave the Crown, for the ng them from Popery and ar such Bills as well as by many it plainly appears, that the Family now hold the reins be preparing for ANOTHER

he concourse of people who fol from the House of Peers, kept Dash him, there goes the Pope. ston, in New England, that Agents were lately committed or inveigling ship carpenters, he Havannah, on promise of

given the most satisfactory General, that the losses which n the late reign shall be amply

We are assured, that the rrived at Portsmouth some time ht orders to several Merchants a considerable amount; the laces being sincerely disposed to le footing with Great-Britain, endeavors to keep the factious of the Ringleaders, it is said, in irons. There is great rea re, that the trade will again of the world. *A Fift*

iptible state of the factious peoy discovered by the several Adchinson on his departure from esses are signed by about two l Merchants of the Town of pectable Gentlemen of the Bar, Faction against the Addresses blic, unsupported even by a act, the PROTEST OF NO be men of property in the place. (1)

Sir, it was very obvious what ping the Addresses to Governor ible Pretences were to screen gland, and after him into Royal d Man knew, that it was to CAUSE of American Liberty. Truth.——Let those Addressers (!) y the Imposition upon them, or be content to be hated—pursued—and punished in this Life —and after a shameful End (which GOD grant them!) to be loaded with the Curses of their Children, and all Posterity.]

July 12. Private letters from Cadiz mention, that the Dey of Algiers had declared war against the English.

July 15. We hear it is settled to keep eight regiments of foot constantly in America. *vid. Index, under Troops*

Orders are issued from the War-Office, for all the officers and men belonging to the garrisons in Minorca, who are absent upon furlow, to repair to their corps immediately.

Letters from Lisbon, dated the 18th of June, 1774, mention, that within a fortnight upwards of forty sail of ships from America, all laden with Corn, had arrived there, which they were in hopes would greatly lower the markets.

The Coronation of the King and Queen of France, it is said, is fixed to be on his birth day, which is September the Fourteenth.

◊ See pa. 563. ‖ See address, pa. 511. v see acts, pa. 509-532. ¶ vid. Charter, pa. 1077, vol. 2. ? vid. destruction Tea, pa. 415. &c.
) By Port Act, see pa. 499. * vid. Bill, 559. (1) See Index, under addresses. —— see Protest 505. (2) see List of Grievances, pa. 971.

WILLIAMSBURG (*Virginia*) *At a very full meeting of DELEGATES from the several counties in the colony and dominion of V began in Williamsburg the 1st day of Au year of our Lord 1774, and continued, by adjournments, to Saturday the 6th of the sam following* ASSOCIATION *was resolved upon and agreed to.*

WE, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Delegates of the freeholders of Vir pured to represent them at a general meeting i *Williamsburg*, avowing our inviolable and unfi and attachment to our most gracious S vereig and affection for all our friends and fellow-subje *Britain*, and elsewhere, protesting against every which may have the most distant tendency to in any wise disturb his Majesty's peace, and the government, within this his ancient colony, wh solved to maintain and defend, at the risk of our tunes, but at the same time afflicted with the de and most alarming apprehensions, of those gr distresses by which his Majesty's *American* ful pressed, and having taken under our most serio on the state of the whole continent, find that unhappy situation of our affairs, is chiefly occ tain ill-advised regulations, as well of our trad polity, introduced by several unconstitutional *British* Parliament, and, at length, attempte ed by the hand of power; solely influenced by t ant and weighty considerations, we think it a sable duty, which we owe to our country, o latest posterity, to guard against such dangerous mischiefs, by every just and proper means.

If by the measures adopted, some unhappy and inconveniences should be derived to our fe whom we wish not to injure in the smallest deg and flatter ourselves, that they will impute t real cause—the hard necessity to which we are

That the good people of this colony may, an occasion, continue steadfastly directed to th tial interests, In hopes that they will be influe mulated by our example to the greatest industr economy, and frugality, and the exertion of virtue, persuaded that the merchants, manu other inhabitants of *Great-Britain*, and, abo *British* Parliament will be convinced, how n interest of that kingdom must depend on the continuance of that mutual friendship and co so happily subsisted between us, we have una with one voice, entered into the following R and ASSOCIATION, which we do oblige those sacred ties of honour and love to our co to observe; and farther declare, before God that we will religiously adhere to and keep t late in every particular, until redress of all f grievances, as may be defined and settled at th gress of Delegates from the different colonies obtained, or until this association shall be abro by a general meeting of the deputies of this convened, as is herein after directed. An the greatest earnestness, recommend this our all gentlemen, merchants, traders, and oth of this colony, hoping that they will chearful accede thereto.

1st. We do hereby resolve and declare th either directly or indirectly, after the 1st da next, import from *Great-Britain*, any go merchandize, whatever, (Medicines excepte after that day, import any *British* manufactu the *West-Indies*, or any other place, nor an whatever, which we shall know, or have re was brought into such countries from *Grea* will we purchase any such articles, so import son or persons whatsoever, except such as country, or such as may arrive on or before *of November*, in consequence of orders alr which cannot now be countermanded in t

2dly. We will neither ourselves impor any slave or slaves, imported by any perso day of *November* next, either from *Africa*, or any other place.

3dly. Considering the article of Tea as instrument, which laid the foundation of th ings of our distressed friends in the town view it with horror, and therefore resolve t from this day, either import Tea of any kin will we use or suffer even such of it as is no used in any of our families. *vid Index*

4thly. If the inhabitants of the town other colony should, by violence or d compelled to pay the *East-India* company fi Tea, which they have lately, by their age tempted to force into the colonies, we will indirectly, import or purchase any *British* modity whatever, till the company, or son on their behalf, shall refund and fully restor all such sum or sums of money as may be

5thly. We do resolve, that unless *Am* are redressed before the 10th day of *August*, not, after that day, directly or indirectly, or any other article whatever to *Great-B* we sell any such articles as we think can *Great-Britain* with a prospect of gain, to a sums whatever, with a design of putting it

11ly Resolved, that we think ourselves called upon, by every principle of humanity and brotherly affection, to extend the utmost and speedy relief to our distressed fellow subjects in the town of Boston, and therefore most earnestly recommend it to all the inhabitants of this colony, to make such liberal contributions as they can afford, to be collected and remitted to Boston, in such manner as may best answer so desirable a purpose.

12ly & lastly. Resolved, that the moderator of this meeting, and, in case of his death, Robert Carter Nicholas, Esq^r, be empowered, on any future occasion, that may, in his opinion, require it, to convene the several Delegates of this colony, at such time and place as he may judge proper; and, in case of the death or absence of any Delegate, it is recommended that another be chosen in his place.

[illegible] See the Spy of Septem^r 1, from which this is taken.

vid the Instructions to their Members for the Congress, Page 560

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‡ See Port act, pa. 499 ‖ See index under donations

‖ See the spy Sep^r 1. 1774.

East Side of *Kennebec*-River, about [illegible] *Western*, No 86, on the East Side of said River, about 9 Miles and 120 Poles above *Fort-Western*, and also Lot No. 20, on the West Side of said River, about one Mile and 230 Poles above *Fort-Western*, containing 400 Acres each.

Also all the Islands in Cobbiseconte Pond, and all the Islands in *Kennebeck*-River, above *Fort-Halifax*. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchasers.

For further Particulars, enquire of *Henry Allins*, jun. at his Office in King-Street, *Boston*. *June* 10, 1774.

Boston, Aug. 26, 1774. HAVING observed a Paragraph in the Spy of Thursday last, intimating that I had been rigorously treated in bringing a Load of Sand to this Town.—This may Certify, That it is utterly a Mistake; that I was kindly indulged in my Request for Permission to bring up that Article.

ROBT. FAIRSERVICE.

Also to be Sold—About 130 or 150 Acres of choice Land for Pasturing, on Coy's-Hill, in Brookfield, that is well fenced, and divided into several Pastures, well into Grass.

TO BE SOLD

By JOHN BAKER,

in Back-Street,

About 400 Quintals of good Merchantable and Jamaica Fish, either by large or small Quantities.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Capt. William Wingfield, late of Boston, Merchant deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment to Edward Procter, Sole Executor of his last Will:—And all those who have any Demands on said Estate, are desired forthwith to bring them in to said Executor, in Order to a speedy Settlement. Boston, Aug. 26, 1774.

I N appointed by the Hon. Peter Hutchinson, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to examine the Claims to the Estate of Capt. SAMUEL SNOW, late of Boston, deceased, represented Insolvent, will continue to attend that Service at the British Coffee House, the second Tuesday in the three next ensuing Months, being the three last Months allowed for that Purpose, from 6 to 9 o'Clock in the Evening; that no Person may plead their not having suitable Notice of it.

BOSTON, Aug. 13, 1774. JOB PRINCE.
JOHN CARNES.

And all Persons that are indebted to said Estate, or that have Accounts not settled, together with all Freighters, are desired to come and settle the same with John Carnes, at the South-End, Attorney to Sarah Snow, Administratrix to said Estate.

Boston: Printed, by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1774.

‖ See List of Grievances, pa. 971. ‡ See Index under Troops, & Ships of War. ¶ See in Index, under Congress Continental. § See Port act, pa. 499. ♣ See destruction Tea, pa. 415, &c. ✕ See Index, under Tea